

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY MR. RAMSARASWAMI M. MENA IN 1910.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL XV NO- 68-

BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 21 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Mar.	RAZMAK		10,602
23 "	CHINA		7,912
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA		16,227
9 "	RANCHO		16,650
16 "	RAZMAK		10,602
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 "	MOOLTANA		20,947
7 May	R A W A L PINDI		16,619
14 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,940
21 "	RANPURA		16,585
28 "	DELTA	MALWA	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
18 "	CHINA		7,912
25 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,940
16 "	MALWA		10,940
23 "	RAZMAK	MANGOLA	16,504
30 "	RANPURA		16,585

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:-

1st Saloon to London—£80, £70 and £50.

1st Saloon to Marseilles—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabin.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:-

To London and Back by Sea £109

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £109

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers seats for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these seats should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Mar.	KIDDERPORE	For China & Japan
21st "	TASMANIA-MARU	For Japan.
29th "	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st "	MALOJA	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru	3550	10 Mar.	25 Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru	4614	16 "	26 "
xTokushima M.	5976	22 "	24 "
Hankow Maru	4104	20 "	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 "	6 "
Sado Maru	5898	23 "	11 "
Akita Maru	3817	4 Apr.	16 "

x For Karachi
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Osaka Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,

2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.

3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.

4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:-

Messrs. NAROTTAM MOBARJEE & CO.,

Agents, Ballard Est., BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Just 10 drops.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 21207.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUNISIA, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
18th Mar.	VARELA	Bombay via Karachi
21st "	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
23rd "	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th "	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers en route to P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Branches: Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad (Sind), Montgomery, Amritsar, Jullundur, Okara (Dist.), Amballa City, Jalandhar, Peshawar City, Amballa Cant., Jammu, Peshawar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Patiala, Cawnpore, Jhang, Quetta, Calcutta, (Maghiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Sangla Hill, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha, Ferozepore, Lahore City, Sialkot City, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Simla, Gojra, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Huzarabad, Meerut City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS:- THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:- AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:-Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:-The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of all currencies are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-

SHIV DATTA, Manager.

Basoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:-C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Satara City. PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,538
Second	1924	Rs. 27,737
Third	1925	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:-

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Date of paper

Time of delivery

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION-(as at 30-4-22):-

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:-DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:-LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:-

N. DATTA, Manager,

Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branch

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

"Apollo" Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and

Workman's Compensation

Insurance transacted.

Chairman-Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Chief Agents-Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.

Head Office-Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for a Hospital in Central India. Pay up to Rs. 400. Apply with copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 1941 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

28294

WANTED—MOTOR SALESMEN and ADVANCED MOTOR MECHANICS for a well-known Motor House in Madras. Apply with credentials to Box No. 1940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R129

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.

R121

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

28293

GRADUATES, desirous of spiritual training should apply to the following with testimonials of health, education and character. Boarding, lodging, training, etc., all free of charge. SUPDT. MOHE-RASHRAM DNYAN-MANDIR, Ahmednagar.

28293

WANTED—An energetic retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Office and propaganda work connected with the proposed PROVINCIAL BABY AND NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK ASSOCIATION, Bombay. Apply with testimonials stating terms to the Honorary Provincial Secretaries, Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Bombay.

28303

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance. Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality, Municipal Office, Barsi, 13th March, 1927.

28294

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

J. A.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR? Read PRIMER ON JOURNALISM Rs. 1-8-0.—CHELLIAH, Srirangam.

R123

MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE, Manhood, How to Love, Price each 2-8-0, list free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.

R122

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT
Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TEAK SAWN WOOD FOR SALE.

SCANTLINGS of standard sizes and boards 6"x8" x1" both about 3,000 cubic feet from seasoned timber stored in special drying sheds. Special concessions to purchasers who buy and pay in cash before end of March, 1927. Please apply to

The DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,

Kanara Coast Division,

Honavar, Kanara.

28303

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ABOLITION OF THE EXTRA CHARGE FOR LOCAL TWO ROUTES SEASON TICKETS.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1927, the extra charges at present levied on local two route season tickets available by both the main line and the Harbour branch will be abolished and season tickets from stations on the Kurla-Kaylan section including the Chembur branch to Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus and vice versa will be available by both the main line and the Harbour branch without extra charge.

Also from the same date season tickets from Sion, Matunga, Dadar and Byculla to Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus and vice versa will be available to and from the following pairs of stations:—

MAIN LINE.	HARBOUR BRANCH.
1. Sion and	Kolwada.
2. Matunga and	Gowari.
3. Dadar and	Gowari.
4. Byculla and	Reay Road.

A. P. GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1927.

28260

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 4361 of 1924.

NARANDAS KILABHAI alias JUGJIWANDAS and another... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED FAIZULLA MAHOMED TAQI alias BANUMIYA MAHOMED and another... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th day of April, 1926, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

PLOT NO. VI.

House originally door No. 173 Municipal No. 373 built on site No. 78 in Bassangudi Extension, Bangalore City in Mysore State measuring 260 feet by 200 feet bounded on the East by Forty feet Road and in the North by West Cross Road, on the South by Mr. Hanumantha Rao's house, on the West by G. Coopoo Rao's vacant site and by admeasurement being 52,000 square feet be it a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovesaid, at No. 38, Nanaabai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

28269

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1927 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of March, 1927, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1859, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 24th day of February, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHAY,

Sheriff of Bombay.

28225

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Catarrh Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Coconut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drama Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to: NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal. Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi. Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungor B. KARACHI.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS AT DHOND FOR THE NEW HOUSING SCHEME IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED MOVE OF SOUTH EAST DIVISION TO DHOND.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders up to noon (S.T.) on MONDAY, 11th April, 1927, for the manufacture and supply of Bricks within Railway land alongside the Banks of the Bhima River at Dhond.

2. The approximate quantity of Bricks required (suitable for building staff quarters and offices) will be between 180 and 200 lakhs of bricks, and the housing scheme will, it is anticipated, extend over 3 years ending 31st March 1930.

3. Tenders should be only for the specific purpose of supplying table-made bricks (1st and 2nd class) made with efficient brick-making plant, and burnt in Bull's improved brick kilns at Dhond. The brick plant and kilns are to be established by the successful tender to a design and capacity approved by the District Engineer.

4. Quotations for supplying the bricks should state:—

- Price per 1000, 1st class, at kilns (Dhond Brick field).
- Price per 1000, 2nd class, at kilns (Dhond brick field).
- Price per 1000, 1st class delivered at site of works (Dhond).
- Price per 1000, 2nd class delivered at site of works (Dhond).
- Date of turning out first approved supply.
- Minimum quantity of approved bricks per mensem.
- Percentage of first and second class bricks guaranteed per firing.

5. Railway ashes and Railway water may be made available at Dhond. Tenderers should state:—

- Price per 1000 C. ft. of Rly. ashes (in Loco yard at Dhond).
- Price per 1000 gallons of water (laid to brickfield by the Railway).

They are prepared to pay for the above facilities if the Railway concede the use of these items.

6. Sample hand-made bricks as under should be distinctly labelled with the name of the tenderer and composition of the mixture which is used, and should be lodged in the District Engineer's office at Manmad on or before Monday the 4th April, 1927.

- Six bricks each 9" x4 1/2" x2 3/4" hand-made, well-burnt, sound well-shaped, with edges straight and clear cut, free from vitrification or under-burning and uniform in colour and texture.
- The bricks should not absorb more than 10 per cent. of their weight of water after immersion for 12 hours.
- The sample bricks should be made from clay taken from the Railway brick-field land by the tenderer under the direction and with the permission of the Resident Engineer, Construction, Dhond.

7. A sum of Rupees five hundred in Cash or Currency Notes as earnest money should accompany the Tender, on which no interest will be allowed and without which no Tender will be considered; and unsuccessful tenderers will be reimbursed their earnest money within one week of the final acceptance of successful tender or tenders.

8. Any further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

9. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection of any tender.

10. The tender or tenders tentatively accepted by the undersigned will be subject to ratification by the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

A. A. McINERNY,

District Engineer,

"Construction"

G.I.P. Railway, Manmad.

Manmad, 16-3-1927.

28296

ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Clerk in the DIVISIONAL OFFICE on the initial pay of Rs. 75 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100.

Applicants must be Graduates of Indian Universities. Previous experience in Accounts will be given special consideration.

(Sd.) J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,

No. 1, Division, Bohri Canal, Sukkur.

28299

AMUSEMENTS.



7 REELS

FELIX FANS THE FLAMES—PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT

DURING THE WEEK

THE GREAT SOCIAL FILM

A FLIRTING WIFE



In 8 Spectacular Lovely Reels.

Remember!

YOU WILL PROFIT

By Showing the

FLIRTING WIFE

To Your Wife, Sister, Daughter, Brother & Son!

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

28296

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS

WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembley Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Sav. The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Enamul Mangera
Pit. Hannigan
Tommy Pedro
Eroll Peterson.

Joe S. S. S.
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp
Henry Boggs

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

To-Day at 6 p.m. To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

20 IRVING'S MIDGETS 20

CHEFALO PALMERO

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES

FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.

Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, Family Circle

Rs. 2-10, Pit Rs. 2 and Gallery Re. 1.

Plus Tax.

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 4 p.m. From

5 p.m. at Theatre.

28296

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 2-30, 6-15, and 9-45 p.m.

"IF WINTER COMES"

featuring PERCY MARMONT.

A page from life that will live for ever.

28296

GAIETY THEATRE.

At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"CIRCUS DAYS"

The Juvenile Star in his best role.

28296

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

"ABU HASSAN" or

"THE SLEEPER AWAKENED"

A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.

(Written and Presented by Harindranath

Chattopadhyaya.)

At The

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

FRIDAY, 25th March at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26th March at 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 27th March at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, 28th March at 6 p.m.

A Gorgeous Play of Colour, Song and

Dance. An exquisite drama which will pass

into memory.

Rates:—Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Exclusive of Tax.

Booking at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

28296

IMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

ONLY FOR TO-DAY

HAROLD LLOYD in

"BILLY BLAZERS, Esq."

BUSTER KEATON in "HARD LUCK"

JIMMY AUBREY

IN

"OH WHAT A FLIRT"

AND SEVERAL OTHER COMICS.

28296

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

ONLY FOR TO-DAY

The Great Indian Comedy Film

"BUDHA BUBAKH"

Produced by Madan Theatres, Limited.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"NOTHING BUT TROUBLE"

And Several Other Comedies.

28296

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

Social Picture Corporation's First Picture

A FLIRTING WIFE

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

To Lovers of Scientific and High Class Music!

In aid of the Tercentenary of

SHRI SHIVAJEE MAHARAJ

GRAND CONCERT

OF INDIAN MUSIC

BY

Prof. RAM KRISHNA

BUWA VAZE

(India's Greatest Singer)

With his disciples

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On TUESDAY 22nd March '27

AT 9 P.M.

At the Heera Bag Hall (C. P. Tank.)

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G. C. S. I., G. B. E.

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BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 19.
S.S. "Varsova," Captain Halls from Busch.
S.S. "Khandala," Captain Harley from Durban.
S.S. "Chyabassa," Captain Warelan from Rangoon.
S.S. "Shiya," Captain Leek from Calcutta.
S.S. "Vita," Captain Danne from Karachi.
S.S. "Mandala," Captain Wittingham from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 20.
S.S. "Santhia," Captain D'Cruz for Calcutta.
S.S. "Kidderpore," Captain Murray for Kobe.
S.S. "Angbar," Captain Read for Rangoon.
S.S. "Barenfels," Captain Erbo for Hamburg.
S.S. "Indo Maru," Captain Tukada for Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 19.
Steamer "Sommelsdijk" for Hamburg.
Steamer "Sigum" for Akyab.
Steamer "Clan Mackinnon" for Dunkirk.
Steamer "Homayun" for Mauritius.
Steamer "Arabia" for Genoa.
Steamer "Jehangir" for Jeddah.
Steamer "Genoa" for Genoa.

S.S. "Khandala"—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Khandala" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Varsova"—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Varsova" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busch, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Chyabassa"—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chyabassa" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Shuja"—The T. M. Company's steamer "Shuja" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vita"—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Vita" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Mandala"—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Mandala" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Santhia"—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Santhia" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Kidderpore"—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Kidderpore" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Angbar"—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "Angbar" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. "Barenfels"—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Barenfels" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. "Indo Maru"—The O. S. Kaisha steamer "Indo Maru" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

March 19.
S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 12 cases cotton prints, 5 bales carpets, 3 bales wool rugs, 2 cases lizard skins, 15 bales jackal skins 3 bales fox skins, and 10 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 7 bales cow hides J. Rahimtoola, 20 heads and 25 cases chatney F. Nowrojee, 8 cases carved stones M. M. and Co., 8000 cwt lined steel scrap H. K. M. Jatha and Sons, 200 tons iron scrap K. M. Nathoo.

S. S. Assyria for Liverpool 81 bales hemp F. P. Campbell and Co., 499 cwt dill seed M. Thadani and Co.

For Marseilles: 1 pot essence de pilma rosa Volkart Bros.

S. S. Mandala for London: 5408 cwt myrabolans P. Mathradas and Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp: 1223 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Leith: 400 cwt dill seed J. A. Begbie and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Barenfels for Hamburg: 250 cwt nigerseed M. Bhutta and Co., 54 cwt cashewnuts M. Bhutta and Co., 392 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 199 cwt nigerseed M. Bhutta and Co.

S. S. Sommselsdijk for Hamburg: 8000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S. Bannister and Co. Ltd., 2040 cwt lapsed oil cakes S. Bannister and Co. Ltd., 2600 cwt lapsed and 100 cwt nigerseed Volkart Bros., 8000 cwt groundnut oil cakes and 2000 cwt lapsed oil cakes J. Paramanand and Co.

For Antwerp: 4000 cwt lapsed oil cakes J. Paramanand and Co., 6000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J. Paramanand and Co.

For Bremen: 100 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam: 5300 cwt groundnut oil cakes S. Bannister and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Jalapa for New York: 93 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 525 bales cotton F. P. Campbell and Co., 25 bales woollen nandas Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 59 cases sheep guts M. M. and Co., 1000 cwt sandal wood billets Thos Cook and Son, 107 cases cardamoms R. S. Tata and Co.

S. S. Clan Mackinnon for Dunkirk: 2000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.

S. S. City of Paris for Dunkirk: 468 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S. S. Hiyeizan Maru for Nagasaki: 500 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji 350 tons scrap iron M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co., 200 bales raw cotton S. Johanneil, 100 bales raw cotton G. V. Lankie

400 bales raw cotton M. Amersey and Co., 900 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co. Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton T. M. Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton M. Amersey and Co., 100 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Yokohama: 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S. S. Selyo Maru for Nagoya: 200 bales raw cotton G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton G. K. Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 19.
S. S. Clan Macfadyan from Glasgow.
From Liverpool: 585 cases and 88 bales cotton piecegoods, 157 cases and 100 bales cotton yarn, 10 bales cotton shirting, 43 bales and 87 cases cottons, 87 cases and 5 bales mixed art silk and cotton piecegoods, 10 cases printed cotton, 10 cases woollen fents, 19 cases cotton fents, 43 cases art silk yarn, 17 cases card clothing, 150 bales cotton, 30 cases cond. milk, 13 cases bed stands, 10 cases earthen ware, 1828 bales galvanized plain sheets, 18 boxes electric tables, 10 cases canned goods, 10 cases soda ash, 108 drums bleaching powder, 60 drums galvanized wire, 37 bales paper, 34 cases sages, 10 cases bottled vinegar, 6 cases and 29 drums silicate of soda, 1780 boxes and 128 cases soap, 2 cases and 10 cases wine, 50 cases fire bricks, 25 bales and 95 cases lubricating oil, 1 bble lubricating grease, 25 bales maize starch, 23 cases accumulator parts, 16 bags pickling salts, 153 rolls wire netting, 1562 cases China clay, 45 drums copper wire, 25 bales springs, 151 bales iron flanges, 75 bales boot protectors, 15 cases nails, 17 bales galvanized sheets, 16 cts earthen ware insulators, 2540 cts galvanized corrugated sheets, 31 drums chloride of zinc, 123 bales brown paper, 20 cases chrome alum, 410 kegs and 25 cases alizarine, 17 cases heads, 30 cases rubber insulated cables, 40 cases hobbing, 45 cases tiles, 20 cases mill steel key, 25 cases tanks, 4 cases and 5 bales grease, 494 bales steel bars, 69 cases colour, 709 kegs paint, 25 cases galvanised ridging, 80 bales old newspapers, 70 rolls packing paper.

From Glasgow: 30 cases cotton, 15 cases cotton yarn, 51 cases and 10 bales cotton piecegoods, 1195 cases whisky, 500 pipes, 7 cases bicarbonate of potash, 60 cases corn flour, 30 cases ale, 58 cases S.C. reels, 146 bales paper, 20000 fire bricks, 9 cases oat meal, 375 cases W.L. tubes, 100 spates hard spelter, 50 cases C.I. casters, 56 cases wire, 100 bags fine clay, 190 bags rivets, 39 bales old newspaper, 212 bales C.I. casters.

S. S. Gothland from Мурманag. Agents, Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.—350 tons coal.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS (Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

March 20.

Per lb.

Standard Mill 0 11 6

Century 0 10 9

Jacob 0 11 0

E. D. Sassoon 0 11 0

Elphinstone 0 11 0

Apollo 0 11 0

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; Standard Mill 0 15 0

Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 0 15 0

Century 6404-8705 0 15 0

Hindustan Mill 0 15 0

Fazal (Mahal) 0 15 0

Phonexi 0 15 0

Pabany (Phoolmala) 0 15 0

Maneckji (Patangia) 0 15 0

Kalianardana 0 14 9

Daud Sahib 0 15 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303

Rachael Mill 0 15 9

Hindustan Mill 0 15 0

David Mill 0 15 9

Apollo Mill 0 15 6

LONG CLOTH Quality: Swan Finlay 0 15 0

Gold Mohor 0 14 3

LONG CLOTH Stain Calendar 34-42 In; Textile (Hand) 0 14 6

Spring (Merchant) 0 14 6

Century (Bugle) 0 14 6

Apollo Payals 0 14 3

Tata Mill (Darji) 0 14 6

Sakuntala 0 15 0

Sundari Brand 0 14 3

Globe 0 14 0

Rachael 0 14 0

Palkhi 0 14 6

Maher 0 15 0

LEPAD: Spring 0 14 6

Textile 0 14 6

Century 0 14 6

Mun Mill 1 0 6

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards: Spring (Balance) 1 1 6

Jacob 1 0 6

Century 0 15 6

Jacob 0 15 0

Mun Mill 1 0 6

1386 Tata 2 15 0

CHECK GREY DRIL X lbs. 5: Bombay Cotton 3 13 0

Janshead 3 13 0

Century 4 4 0

Pearl Pabany 4 1 0

Hindustan No. 962 4 6 0

BLACK CHECK 5800 Sholapur 10 6 0

2020 Jacob 0 0 0

5800 Kuria 8 2 0

1325 Moraji 5 6 0

GABRUN No. 5154 Pearl Pabany 7 8 0

Hindustan 7 10 0

E. D. Rachael 6 8 0

SALITA: Century 0 14

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay have issued the following weekly circular under 17th instant.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A good business has been transacted in Government Securities during the week at rapidly advancing rates, the favorite issues being 3-1/2 per cent, 5 per cent, 1945-55 and 4 per cent, 1960-70, which close at Rs. 78-15, Rs. 108-8 and Rs. 89-6 respectively. The demand was still unsatisfied at the close of business today, and a further improvement in prices is indicated.

Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent. Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

	Redn.	Yield.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper	78.14	4.02
4 per cent Conversion Loan	98.14	4.22
5 per cent, 1960/70	89.6	4.13
5 per cent, 1935 (taxable)	102.8	4.19
5 per cent, 1929/47 (taxable)	101.8	4.43
5 per cent, 1933 (taxfree)	103.8	4.38
5 per cent, 1945-55 (taxfree)	108.5	4.48
5-1/2 per cent, 1928 (taxfree)	106.6	4.34
6 per cent, 1927 (taxfree)	100.15	4.33
6 per cent, 1930 (taxfree)	105.4	4.36
6 per cent, 1931 (taxfree)	106.6	4.42
6 per cent, 1932 (taxfree)	107.8	4.40
6-1/2 per cent, Bom. Dev. Loan	112.12	4.64

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Business during the five days under review has been on the quiet side, quotations finishing for the speculative counters a shade under last week's closing rates. The tired appearance of the market may be accounted for in the approach of this week's holidays, coupled with the results of about of selling by Bulls for this account. Bull operators are no doubt hoping to avoid the usual carry over charges by covering their sales as soon as the May account opens.

The market undertone appears bullish in spite of quieter cloth and yarn markets although we do not expect much change in quotations for shares in the near future. The Century dividend is announced as Rs. 20 per share for the year and Dawn at Rs. 30 per share.

Bombay Dyeing	945
Century	437-12
Colaba	142-12
Crecent	195
Central India	530
Pazulbhoy	926-14
Finlay	148-3/4
Gokak	127-12
Indore	363-3/4
New Great	330
Pearl	548-3/4
Simplex	162-12
Swadeshi	533-3/4
Swan	162-12

Business for the May account opens on the 22nd instant, Monday being a holiday.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Trading in this section has been quiet apart from renewed activity in Cements and Railway shares.

Railway Shares.—Sellers of C. P. R. R. R. around Rs. 102-1/2 are again in evidence and the rate looks like going still lower. Buyers are out for Larkhams at 84 with shares difficult to obtain. Prantel have improved to 880. Hoshirupras are wanted at Rs. 100 and Savas at 99. Sind Lights were done at 150.

Bank Shares.—Quotations are practically unchanged. Imperials quote 1465 and 327-1/2, Indias at 75-1/4, Centrals at 287-1/2, Barodas at 84.

Cement Shares.—Under the lead of Bundis and Katnis other shares in this section show further improvement, the buying being based on the improved outlook for this industry. Bundis quote 21-1/2, Katnis 160 after 167-1/2, Indias 143-3/4, Punjab Portland 40, 7-1/8 and the Pref. at 12-1/2.

Manganese Shares.—Shivrajprasa quote 53-1/2 and C. I. M.'s 30-1/2 with only small turnover in either scrip.

Bombay Trams.—Have been done up to Rs. 139-6. This price includes a dividend of Rs. 4-1/2 just declared. Telephones quote 40-1/2. The company's report for 1926-27 is to hand. Shareholders again get no dividend although results reflect a further substantial reduction in working expenses.

Bombay Burmas mark a new high level and after touching 630 and 183-3/4, close at 628-3/4 and 181-1/4. Near prospects would however appear to be fairly well discounted in present prices.

Alcock Ashdams are easier at 250, the market awaiting the 1926 report.

Hydro Electric Group.—A very steady tendency with business on a small scale. A good block of Tata Power Pref. changed hands at 825 whilst rates for the ordinary shares have turned in sellers' favour.

Andra Valley Ord. 830

Andra Valley Pref. 965

Tata Hydro Ord. 1,060

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay March 19.		Spot	Prices
Description.		17-3-27	10-3-27
Bengals F. G.	..	274	274
S/Punjab F. G.	..	270	270
Rajputana F. G.	..	274	274
Oomra Fine	..	290	290
C. P. No. 1 Fine	..	305	305
C. P. No. 2 Fine	..	298	298
Khandesh F. G.	..	280	280
Muttia F. G.	..	278	278
Futures.			
Hedge Contracts	17-3-27	10-3-27	
Bengals March	..	271	271
May	..	267	267
Broach April/ May	..	293	293
July/Aug.	..	296	296
Oomra F March	..	285	285
May	..	284	284
Receipts for the week ending 17th Mar.			
	1927.	1926	
	Bales.	Bales.	
Bengals	6825	12081	
Oomras	34004	38228	
Dollars	12007	5615	
Broach	12788	22369	
Southerns	6527	5348	
Persians	156	..	
Americans	461	..	
Egyptians	150	9	
E. Africans	697	373	
Other sorts	..	25	
Total	73615	80484	
Exports for the week ending 17th Mar.			
	Bales.	Bales.	
United Kingdom	..	42	
Continent	..	13831	
China	..	..	
Japan	..	35079	
Coast Ports	..	275	
Total	49227	..	

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.		1927.	1926
Description.		Bales.	Bales.
Europe	..	7920	..
China Japan & Coast Ports	..	71088	..
Total	79008	..	..

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th March.		1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2004806	2334824	2231935	2475948	2432499	..	..

Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th March.		1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	..	4294	29829	..	..	..
Continent	..	194976	320559	..	..	..
China	..	137041	219215	..	..	..
Japan	..	837817	882965	..	..	..
Coast Ports	..	201	1350	..	..	..
U. S. A.	..	9542	18537	..	..	..
Total	1183871	1472455	..	..	..	..

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 17th March 1927 67,536 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 17th March 1927 526,142 bales.		1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	..	25380	108238	81737
Continent	..	305963	615976	418328
China	..	104218	95832	201626
Japan	..	960588	904851	959947
U. S. A.	..	7180	..	..
Coast Ports	..	12558	38581	26568
Total	1421887	1760478	1684206	..

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th March 1927. 575,533 Bales

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 19.

The principal features of the week under review were continued ease both in respect of Ready and Forward prices owing to weaker advices from Foreign Markets, the development Chinese situation, low stocks and scattered enquiries and above all the extremely nervous sensation created in the local market owing to unprecedented Auction sales to the extent of nearly 33,000 bags of sugar. These functions led to nervousness and drop all round for the major part of the week under review. Accordingly Ready Prices dropped by about 10 Annas per cwt. and Forward Prices Java Old Crop Prices declined by about 4 to 5d. per cwt. Since yesterday there has been a turn of improvement in Prices Ready and Forward which has led to a fair quantity changing hands. To-day the Market is entirely closed on account of Holy holiday and to-morrow also the market will practically enjoy the same of holiday making which may continue right up to Monday next which is our Parsi friends' Navroz holiday. In the view of the situation we believe that the market will enjoy a steady tone around these levels. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16/11 and Rs. 16/7 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 17 and Rs. 16/10 for B. R. B. Beet Ready Sugar sh 17/8 and sh 17/2 for March, sh 18/1 and sh 17/4 for April, sh 17/1 and sh 16/9 for July/Aug Sept and sh 17/4 and sh 17/2 for Octo/Nov/Dec. Shipments for Java Sugar and sh 18/1 and sh 17/4 for Feb/March Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 1,25,000 bags of Java and 30,000 bags of Beet Sugar. The following are Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/9 per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 11/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. March sh 17/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 17/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept sh 17 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec sh 17/2 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar C I F Shipt. March sh 17/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 18/1 per cwt FBH.
B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16/15 per cwt.
Shipt. Feb/March 17/6.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.		New York, Mar. 19.
May	..	13.86 +.02
July	..	14.04 +.00
October	..	14.18 -.01
December	..	14.34 -.01
January	..	14.35 +.00
Middling Spot	..	14.05 +.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.		New York, Mar. 19.
May	..	13.87 +.02
July	..	14.00 +.00
Middling Spot	..	13.85 +.00

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 19.		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	25,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	25,000	
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000	

LIVERPOOL COTTON.		Liverpool, Mar. 19.
March	..	7.25 +.04
April	..	7.29 +.04
May	..	7.37 +.04
June	..	7.42 +.04
July	..	7.50 +.04
August	..	7.53 +.04
September	..	7.56 +.04
October	..	7.59 +.04
November	..	7.61 +.04
December	..	7.63 +.04
January	..	7.66 +.04
February	..	7.68 +.04
March	..	7.71 +.04
Middling Spot	..	7.60 +.05

SALES.		Liverpool, Mar. 19.
Sales at Liverpool	..	3,000
Sales on Speculation	..	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	..	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.		Liverpool, Mar. 19.
Scinde Good	..	5.70 +.05
Scinde Fully Good	..	5.90 +.05
Scinde Fine	..	6.10 +.05
Bengal Good	..	6.00 +.05
Bengal Fully Good	..	6.20 +.05
Bengal Fine	..	6.40 +.05
Oomra Good	..	6.20 +.05
Oomra Fully Good	..	6.45 +.05
Oomra Fine	..	6.70 +.05
Broach Good	..	6.15 +.05
Broach Fully Good	..	6.45 +.05
Broach Fine	..	6.75 +.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.		Liverpool, Mar. 19.
March	..	13.02 +.04
April	..	13.02 +.04
May	..	13.04 +.04
June	..	13.07 +.04
July	..	13.10 +.03
August	..	13.13 +.03
September	..	13.22 +.03
October	..	13.24 +.03
November	..	13.30 +.03
December	..	13.35 +.03
January	..	13.30 +.03
February	..	13.30 +.03
March	..	13.30 +.00
Sakellariadis, F.G.E., Spot	..	13.30 +.03

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.		London March 19.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.	..	49/6
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.	..	50/3
Mar/Apl. shipment sellers.	..	50/3
Wheat, Australian.	..	52/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.	..	51/1
May/June shipment Value.	..	51/1

JAVA SUGAR.		London, March 19.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	..	No. 25, C & F, Calcutta, 17/7-1/2
March, per Cwt.	..	17/7-1/2
July/Sept. per Cwt.	..	17/3
Oct./Dec. per Cwt.	..	17/6
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	..	No. 25, C & F, Bombay, 17/4-3/4
July/Sept. per Cwt.	..	17/4-3/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard	..	No. 25, C & F, Karachi, 17/5-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt.	..	17/5-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.		London, March 19.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed,	..	1/8-3/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed,	..	1/8-1/2 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	..	1/8-1/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	..	1/8-1/4 Sellers

COFFEE.		New York, March 19.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality),	..	Spot, 16-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.		London, March 19.
Cottonseed, Bombay,	..	Mar/Apl. Shipment quoted, £8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay,	..	Mar/Apl. Shipment offered, £19-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,	..	Mar/Apl. Shipment Quoted, £19-5-0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.		Liverpool, March 18.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	..	3,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	..	74,000
Total Cotton, Imports	..	97,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	..	1,491,000
Actual Week's Sales	..	82,240

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS, N.Y.—Awaiting Final Ginning—Possibly estimate 18,021,000 Bales—Our estimate 18,250,000 Bales, likely to be Bearish.

LOCAL:—Commission Houses buyers. Japanese firm sold. Steady on better Liverpool. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables:—

March 17th.—New York May Highest 14.01 at the opening lowest 13.77 (1.43 p.m.).

March 18th.—New York May Highest 13.85 (2.55 p.m.) lowest 13.72 (at the opening).

Possibly estimate Final Ginning 18,021,000 Bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The Home markets keep fairly steady; any declines being met with trade and investment buying.

Messrs. Uniragar and Vesnar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Operators are selling expecting bearish Bureau Report on Monday."

AMERICANS.

The New York futures market closed 13 to 16 points lower on the 17th instant under pressure of liquidation on the expectation of bearish ginning figures. Yesterday the futures market opened quiet 7 points lower, but improved on short covering before the report. Prices closed at an advance of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton ruled rather quiet and prices closed at 14.05.

The Liverpool market ruled both the days quiet but steady with some covering and liquidations in the way of squaring up of open business before the report.

Yesterday we published the final crop figures for the past 15 seasons and to-day we give below how the final ginning figures stood when compared with Bureau's estimate of the crop in previous years:—

(In thousand Unit.)

Season.	Bureau's Estimate	Actual Crop
1916-17	11,511	11,449 less 62
1917-18	10,949	11,302 more 447
1918-19	11,700	12,030 more 270
1919-20	11,020	11,420 more 400
1920-21	12,987	13,420 more 432
1921-22	8,346	7,953 less 393
1922-23	9,964	9,762 less 202

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.	
B. C. RATE.	Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
	Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON.	Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
	Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
	Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
	Bank's buying T T 1/6.
	Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS.	Bank's selling D D Fres. 892.
	Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres. 969.
	Bank's buying D D Fres. 947.
JAPAN.	Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
	Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG.	Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI.	Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SINGAPORE.	Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
NEW YORK.	Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE.	London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
	London—Paris Fres. 124.00.
	London—Switzerland Fres. 25.23.
	London—Brussels Fres. 20.46.
	London—Rome Liras 105.45.
	London—Berlin Marks 20.48.
	Tone of exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.		Bombay, March 19.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.	..	..
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.	..	..
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.	..	..
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.	..	..
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.	..	..
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.	..	..
6 months 4 3/4 to 5 per cent.	..	..
Tone of Money Market:—Very steady.	..	..

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 18.	
This Week.	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	232,000
Exports to Great Britain	72,000
Export to France and Continent	155,000
Exports to Japan	73,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,616,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior	1,097,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.		Liverpool, March 18.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	..	3,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	..	74,000
Total Cotton, Imports	..	97,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	..	1,491,000
Actual Week's Sales	..	82,240

SILVER MARKET.		Bombay, March 19.
Following a rise of 1/4d in London quotations and on better Shanghai Exchange, our market opened for Fagan delivery at Rs. 57 1/4 and Chaitra also at the same rate. Local operators were buyers in conjunction with some short covering prices registered an improvement of six annas. The close was as under:—	..	..
Silver Ready	..	58 6 0
Fagan Delivery	..	58 4 6
Chaitra Delivery	..	58 4 0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

TRAM SHARES IMPROVE.

Bombay, March 19.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady, prices being unchanged, which received a small setback of Rs. 5 to 7 on general unloading by weak Bull operators. At the decline market ruled firm with a better enquiry and some covering prices regained early weakness and finally closed steady for mill shares.

We quote:—B. Dyeing 946.4, Faza 926.47, Pearl 551.4, Century 440, Nagpur 530, Swadesh 331.4, New Great 332 and Simplex 165.

In the Miscellaneous section there was firm enquiry for tram shares which improved. Cement shares were in good demand. Bombay Burma gained Rs. 11 after opening at 330. Tata Iron shares ruled quiet but steady.

In Banks Imperials fully paid were steady at 146 1/2 while partially paid were dull at 371.4. India Bank showed better feeling which closed at 76 and Centrals were quiet at 28.4.

The market will remain closed on Monday the 21st inst. on account of Jamshed Naoraz.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following weakness of American markets, at market to-day opened for Broach A.M. delivery at Rs. 291/8 and declined one rupee on selling by Japanese houses. Commission houses bought and prices improved to 292 and the market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—	
Op.	Hi. Lo. Close.
Broach A.M.	291/8 292 290/8 291/8
Broach J.A.	294/8 295 12 294/8 295/8
Oomra March	284 285 284 284/8
Oomra May	283/8 284 283/8 284
Bengal March	268 270 268 268/8
Bengal May	266 267 266 267/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points better. Our market opened for Broach A.M. delivery at Rs. 292 and improved to 293/8 on local operators buying on better Liverpool quotations which were reported 4 points better. Later cables showed easiness and our market declined squaring up of accounts.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Pranti.		Op.	Hi. Lo. Close.
Amritsar Patis	100 10 p.c.	150	..
Central Province	700 70 p.c.	103	..
Dhond Baramati	100 6 p.c.	99xd	..
Hoshirapur Doab	100 5 p.c.	90	..
Hoshirapur Doab	100 5 p.c.	99xd	..
Larkhana	100 5 p.c.	84	..
Mandla Bhoj	90 5 p.c.	83	..
Pachora Jammui	100 5 p.c.	90	..
Sara Sirajgunj	100 5 p.c.	98 XD	..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed. Jamshedi Navroz (Parsi Holiday).
Arya Excelsior League, Annual Gathering, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5.45 p.m. The Reception to the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister for Excise and Forests of the Bombay Suburban District and Salsette at St. Martin's Club Hall, Hill Road, Bandra, at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 22.

At 5.45 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Public Meeting, convened by Sheriff of Bombay to inaugurate the Work of the Children's Aid Society, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presiding. Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hosen presiding.
Dr. K. N. Sitaram's lecture on "Evolution of Hindustani Architecture," at Society's Hall, 6 p.m., Capt. G. Solomon to preside.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

At 6.45 p.m. at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Annual General Meeting, Bombay Vigilance Association, Hon. Sir Chhupal Mehta presiding. Miss Dickinson will speak on Vigilance Work in Bombay City.

At 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) the Cinema film "The Curse of Ignorance" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay to be present. Admission Re. 1, As. 12, and As. 8.
Mahatma arrives in Bombay, 11 a.m.
Presentation of Purse to Mahatma, Santa Cruz, 9 p.m.

TEA PARTY TO SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar will give a Tea Party in honour of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas at 5.30 p.m. To-day (Monday) at his residence, Babulnath Road, Chowpathi.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in February last was 880; males being 740 and females 140.

SHIV JAYANTI AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of Shri Samarth Vayam Mandir, Dadar, Shri Shivajayanti Utsav will be celebrated to-day (Monday), Dr. Jawle has kindly consented to preside. All are requested to attend both the morning and evening programmes.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from Monday (the 21st inst.) the telegraph working hours of the Ramwadi Combind Office will be revised as shown below, on week days only:
Present working hours are: 11 to 21 hours, but the revised working hours will be 7 to 21 hours.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Dr. K. N. Sitaram, Vice-President, Rajaram College, Kolhapur will deliver a lecture on "Evolution of Hindustani Architecture" at the Society's Hall on Tuesday (22nd inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Captain Gladstone Solomon, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay will preside.

SWIMMING CLASS FOR LADIES.

Pursuant to the request of several ladies a special class for teaching the art of swimming to ladies will be opened at Messrs. G. Vala Bros., Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay from the afternoon of Saturday, 16th April next (the Avan Jashan day). Members are enrolled at the Bath by the Proprietors at 10 a.m. on week days.

SHIV JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Gaud Brahman Sabha Shree Shiv Jayanti will be celebrated at the Kuldeshkar Brahman Nivas, Girgaum, to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Maharajra Bhusha Bhushan J. R. Aigankar, Mr. S. K. Patil (Journalist) and others will speak on the life of Shree Shivaji Maharaj.

IN AID OF THE HOSPITAL FUND.

A Beethoven Concert in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund will be given by the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday (the 26th inst.), the centenary of the death of Beethoven, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to be present thereat.

MISS HILLA B. DALAL'S LECTURE.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasak Mandali on Monday (the 28th inst.), at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Miss Hilla B. Dalal on "Occupational Therapeutics," a new mode of treatment of diseases of which she had made a special study during her long stay in America and England. The lecture will be illustrated by "Crafts."

THE GOLDEN KEY

TO YOUR FORTUNE AND FUTURE. Contains: Who will become a lakher or millionaire? Who will get hidden treasure? Who will be a rich man throughout? Who will get money suddenly? Method of preparing talismans and knowing daily future, how to know secret of success in any work, how to know lucky days. Who will live long etc. Price Re. 1.00.

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM, B. N. R.

ANOTHER INJECTION CATASTROPHE.

TREATMENT PROVES FATAL

One more tragic death alleged to have been caused of injection has been reported from European General Hospital, Bombay on Friday night.

It would appear that Mrs. Amelia Turner (40), wife of Mr. E. J. Turner of the "Times of India" was suffering from Malarial fever for over two years past. She was being treated by one Dr. Sethna who gave her six injections for enlarged spleen. On Thursday last she was given one more injection as she showed symptoms of lock jaw, but as her condition grew worse, Mrs. Turner was removed to the European General Hospital where she developed symptoms of tetanus and died on Friday night.

The City Coroner, Rao Bahadur B. N. Ahavale, who was informed of the death held an inquest on Saturday afternoon and adjourned it to Monday morning after recording the evidence of the husband of the deceased and the House Surgeon of the Hospital.

Mr. Turner in the course of his evidence deposed that his wife who was suffering from Malaria for the last two years, was sent to England and she returned quite well a few months ago. She had again attacks of fever during the last three or four months. The deceased got very ill about a month ago and was found to have been suffering from enlarged liver. Dr. Sethna who was consulted told witness that the deceased's spleen had been enlarged and injections were necessary. As the deceased agreed, Dr. Sethna gave her six injections—four in the hips and two on the arms. The last injection was given on Wednesday last. The deceased then seemed alright. But on Thursday she showed symptoms of lock-jaw. Dr. Sethna who was immediately sent for examined the deceased thrice on Thursday and gave her one injection at 10 p.m. to allow her sleep. But at 5 a.m. next morning the condition of the deceased seemed to grow worse. Dr. Sethna who was again sent for, recommended immediate removal of the deceased to the European General Hospital. That was done.

Replying to Dr. B. B. Yodh the Hon. Surgeon in charge of the Tetanus department of the J. J. Hospital, witness said that the fifth injection by Dr. Sethna was given on Monday last. Dr. Sethna boiled and sterilised the syringe before each injection.

Witness had no complaints to make against Dr. Sethna who in his opinion had done all he could to cure the deceased.

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Alexander Leslie Hudson, the House Surgeon of the E. G. Hospital giving evidence said that the patient was brought to the Hospital at 9.15 a.m. on Friday. She was accompanied by her husband and Dr. Sethna. She had all the symptoms of tetanus. Dr. Sethna told him that he had given her six quinine injections. The last was given on Thursday. Major Gilwy treasurer here. He saw her again at 6 p.m. Thereafter she grew worse and expired at 9.5 p.m. The cause of death was tetanus.

In reply to questions put by Dr. Yodh he said that there was no redness on any seal of injection. She was given antitetanic serum, i.e., 25,000 units into the spiral canal and 60,000 units in the subcutaneous tissues. This was repeated at 6 p.m. but on a decreased proportion of twenty and forty thousand units. She was kept under morphine in a dark room. There were no other marks of injury on her body.

At this stage the Coroner adjourned the inquest till Monday morning.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Silent Lover," starring Milton Sills with a supporting cast of more than usual brilliancy, had its local premiere at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, and was acclaimed by a series of capacity audiences. Adapted by Carey Wilson from a European stage success, it presents an absorbing tale of a man's regulation in the French Foreign Legion following a career of reckless dissipation in the night-life of Paris. First as a conscientious young regale and later as a stern-faced lieutenant of French legionnaires, matching his wits and wavings with desert sheiks, Sills appears in the most colourful and compelling role since his "Sea Hawk." Scarcely less impressive than the work of the star are the contributions of several of his supporting cast—Montagu Love as the Sheik, Ben Ahmed; Viola Dana as Sedza, his daughter, lovely Natalie Kingston as the American girl, Arthur Edmund Carew as the despicable Captain Herauld, William V. Mong as the faithful servant, Kobil, and Alma Bennett as a Parisienne demi-mondaine. Comedy honours are divided between the irresistible Charlie Murray and the irrepressible Arthur Stone, while Claude King and Alma Bennett handle smaller parts with deft finesse. A charge of 350 Riff tribesmen on a lonely Legion outpost in the desert; Sills' glorious wrestling match with the sheik, surrounded by the latter's followers; glorious riding, romance and photography, the high lights in this altogether satisfying and exciting presentation, George Archambaud directed.

STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE. CUT MOTIONS IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

In the Bengal Council further discussion on motions for reduction of the police demand was resumed. Only three reduction motions were discussed, two relating to the demand for the Presidency Police and the other in connection with the District Executive Force. All these motions were negatived.

An adjournment motion to discuss the action of the District Magistrate of Malda in interfering with the worship of Kali was not allowed for want of support in the House.

The first cut proposed in the police demand was under the Presidency Police by two lakhs and there was also another motion on the same demand for a token cut of Re. 1. The movers and the supporters of the cuts spoke of the inefficiency and the other in connection with the District Executive Force. All these motions were negatived. During the communal riots, they said, the police failed to preserve peace. One speaker said: it was not impossible for Mr. Moberly to ascertain the ring-leaders of the communal riots. One member suggested a drastic reorganisation of the whole system.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

Hon. Mr. Moberly replying quoted figures showing a decrease of the cases of theft and pickpocket. Cocaine smuggling business had been considerably checked. As regards communal troubles Mr. Moberly said: "The attitude of Europeans throughout the communal riots had been to let the two communities settle these disputes between themselves and that whatever we do cannot have any finality until we get the leaders of both the sides to find a modus vivandi. I am afraid communal trouble would not be stopped. What we do is to try to maintain peace. We dislike to be dragged into a dispute which has a religious basis. As regards processions we have to make special arrangements. When riots are going processions should be allowed to be taken to see that no disturbance arises and it is our business to prevent disturbances as far as possible. We are perfectly willing and the Commissioner of Police is prepared to maintain the rights of Hindus. But I think the House will agree with me that when a procession comes along, and we have reasons to believe that it is to annoy Mahomedans, the Commissioner of Police is perfectly right in suggesting another route in order that the two communities may not come into conflict."

Another motion to reduce the demand under the head District Executive Force by five lakhs of rupees was lost.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJEE DESAI'S CHARITIES.

During the year 1926, Messrs. Krishnabhai M. Jhaveri, R.B. Chundil H. Setalvad, Rao Sahab Maganlal D. Khakhur J.P., Kishoridas P. Mangaldas J.P., and Hiralal M. Munshi, Solicitor, acted as Trustees of the Charities. On January 1st, the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 1,67,761-2-3. Adding to this, Rs. 92,516-7-2 received from rents of all the Trust properties, interest on Government securities, amounts received by the use of Wadi, deposits received from tenants, boarders and miscellaneous charges, etc., the total amounted to Rs. 2,60,277-9-5.

Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 38,798-13-2 as spent for the Boarding Institution, payments to widows and orphans, charges for Sadavarat, municipal taxes and insurance premia, returns of deposits to tenants and boarders, annuity to Shree Gokalthajee Temple at Mangrol, law charges, general repairs to the properties, miscellaneous expenses including the balance of Rs. 34,873-10-0 of the premises at the junction of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole Streets, there was a net balance of Rs. 1,61,478-12-3 on 31st December 1926, of which Rs. 1,50,667-10-9 are invested in Government Securities.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 1927.

DATES OF DECLARATION OF RESULTS.

The dates of declaration of results of the First Half Year are as under:
Intermediate (In Agriculture), B. Ag., Monday, April 11, at 2.
B.T., Thursday, April 14, at 2.
F.E., S.E. (Civil), S.E. (Mechanical), B.E. (Civil), B.E. (Mechanical), Saturday, April 23, at 2.
Intermediate (In Commerce), B.Com., Intermediate M.B., B.S., Final M.B., B.S., Part I (New Regulations), Monday, April 25, at 2.
Intermediate (In Science), Friday, April 25, at 2.30.

B.Sc., Wednesday, May 4, at 2.
M.A., Friday, May 27, at 4.
Intermediate, Monday, June 6, at 3.
First LL.B., Friday, June 10, at 2.
B.A., Monday, June 13, at 2.30.
Second LL.B., Friday, June 17, at 2.
B.Hy., Monday, July 4, at 2.
Final M.B., B.S. (Old Regulations), Tuesday, July 19, at 2.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Lieut. Colonel E. A. Maude, Lieut. Colonel, Mrs. and the Misses W. G. Tyrell, Mr. Mrs. and Miss H. R. Winthrop, Miss Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. P. Parker lunched at Government House, Bombay.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ. CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The great Persian festival of Jamshedi Navroz was celebrated in Bombay on Saturday evening at the Alhambra, in the presence of a large gathering, under the presidency of Mr. Framroz Joshi.

The twenty-first day of March, which marks the advent of vernal equinox, was considered to be a great day in ancient Persia at this time of the year. The change in the season was welcomed by all as in the spring nature is clothed in entirely a new garb, trees, fields hills and dales are all covered with verdant foliage and smiling with verdure green. Its importance has been recognised by modern Persia which celebrated the festival last year with great eclat. Further, Government has adopted 21st of Mar. as its Official New Year Day. The Parsis of India, the descendants of the greater Persians of ancient Persia have also lately begun to realise the importance of this day, and are celebrating the event with zeal and fervour.

The above gathering which was organised by the indefatigable worker, Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash, florist, is a step in the right direction.

At the outset Jashen ceremony was performed invoking the blessings of Ahuramazda for His many gifts and for bestowing peace and plenty in the season. Then a child of a poor Parsi family was initiated into Zoroastrianism by the Navjote ceremony. A beautiful flower bower was erected on a raised platform. The floral decoration the like of which is rarely, if ever seen, in Bombay, was much appreciated by the gathering.

CEMENTING THE BOND.

Mr. Aga Purey Dowd, the Persian poet, who is taking great interest in Zoroastrianism and Zoroastrian scriptures, and who is in India for the last year and a half for further prosecuting his studies in the history of ancient Iran and Zoroastrianism, is anxious to cement the bond established between Modern Persia and Parsis. After the unique success that met his publication in Persian about the history of ancient Persians, in Persia, he has set his heart on publishing a book in which the Gathas, the sacred portion of the Zoroastrian religion said to have been composed by Zoroaster himself, will be given in Avesta and translated in Persian side by side.

Mr. Aga Purey Dowd, who was one of the honoured guests of the evening wished the Parsis a Happy New Year, and hoped the Parsis would continue to evince greater and greater interest in Persia and for the amelioration of the distress of their less fortunate co-religionists.

Aga Shah Behram, son of the great Persian, Arshad Kaikobad, then spoke in Persian. He lamented the fact that Parsis were not taking interest in Persia their ancient Motherland. Rich Parsis were going to Europe and America. He wished they would go to Persia first and gained first-hand knowledge about her. Instead of wasting their money in seeking pleasures in Europe and rolling in Rolls Royces, how much better it would be, he asked, if they visited Persia and helped their co-religionists there. He pleaded for establishing a College at Teheran, which was a crying need.

PARSIS AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Acting Consul for Afghanistan said the intercourse of Parsis with Afghanistan was of long standing. Ever since the great ancestors of Parsis were ruling Persia they were connected with Afghanistan, and hoping that modern Parsis would continue to take an abiding interest in Afghanistan. He wished the community a Happy New Year. H. E. the Consul of Persia also extended his best wishes of the season, and hoped Parsis would continue to take ever increasing interest in Persia.

The speeches of all the above speakers were interpreted in Gujarati by Mr. Jehangir J. Vimaladai.

The President after referring to the speeches of all the speakers to whom he paid tributes for taking interest in Parsis' welfare expressed the hope the Parsis would evince keener and keener interest in matters Persian.

Mr. Dubash thanked the audience for their presence that evening and also the press for their timely supporting this movement. He wished them all a happy New Year and said he would continue his work for communal welfare in spite of all opposition.

Mr. Jehangir J. Vimaladai also spoke a few words hettling the occasion, and said their worthy President, it was gratifying to note, was taking interest in all communal questions ostentatiously.

After partaking of refreshments and dinner late in the evening the gathering dispersed.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Mr. Dubash, who was ably assisted by his brothers Messrs. Framroz, Bejorji, Rustomji and Byram, and by Mr. Edulji Alhambra of Messrs. Crawford and Co., deserves thanks of the community for arranging this function successfully, meeting all loss out of his own pockets—an object lesson to those busy bodies who get up some such functions or shows with a view to making profits and earning cheap notoriety.

It should be emphasised for the edification of non-Parsis who wrongly put the words as "Jamshedi Navroz," or even "Jamshedi Navroze," just because they have heard of two Parsi names "Jamshedi" and "Navroze." "Jamshedi" means "of Jamshed," and "Navroze" means "New Day," hence "Jamshedi Navroz" means the "New Year of Jamshed." Jamshed, it must be remembered was the great king of ancient Persia who, in his regime, introduced the celebration of the vernal equinox, and the great festival has since then been observed in Persia and India.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Arya E. S. High School and the A. E. S. Old Boys' Union, the Jayanti of Shriwaji Maharaj will be celebrated to-day (Monday) under the presidency of Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai at Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. The programme is as under:—Saluting the Flag 8 to 11 a.m. (2) Ballad singing 2.30 to 3 p.m. (3) Gymnastic feats 3 to 4.15 p.m. (4) Meeting 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

MEETING AT CHARNI ROAD

Under the auspices of the Brahman Sabha, Bombay, Shri Shiyaji Birthday will be celebrated to-day (Monday) in the Shankarwadi Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum. A public lecture in this connection will be delivered by Mr. D. V. Apte, the well-known historical scholar of Poona, under the presidency of Sr. C. V. Vaidya, at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ DIAMOND JUBILEE.

CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

The celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee and the Sixtieth Annual Gathering of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj commenced on Sunday morning at Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, with Mrs. Champavati Pratapgiri in the chair. There was a large and cosmopolitan gathering which included not a few ladies. Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Rao Bahadur Kale were among those present.

The programme of the celebration extends over three weeks and the organisers had arranged Sunday as the children's day. There was a service for children in the morning by Mr. Sohoni and in the noon all the children of the Samaj School were treated at an 'at home' party. There were games and sports in the afternoon and Mrs. Champavati distributed prizes to the children successful in games.

The gathering then adjourned till Monday evening when there will be a conference of the representatives of different religions with Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar in the chair.

ADDRESS TO SETH THOBAN

HIS MANIFOLD SERVICES TO JAIN COMMUNITY

Seth Meghjiabhai Thobhan, J.P., the leading cotton merchant of the Jain community was the recipient of an address appreciating his services to the Jain community in general and the Bombay Sweetambar Shikharwasi Jain Sangh in particular, at a large and representative gathering, presided over by Sir Chhupal V. Mehta, the Finance Member to the Government of Bombay at Madhav Baug on Sunday afternoon.

After several speakers narrated their reminiscences of Seth Meghji and described the various forms of his charity, Mr. Velji Lakshamsi Nappo read the address which appreciated the charities and services of Seth Thobhan. It stated that Seth Meghji had commenced his services to the community about 25 years and that he had donated over a lakh of rupees to the community.

The address which was printed on a piece of nice satin was placed in a beautiful silver casket and was presented to Seth Meghjiabhai Thobha by Sir C. V. Mehta.

Mr. Thobhan in reply thanked the members of his community for their appreciating the services he had been able to render and said that all he has done was nothing when compared to the work expected of a man. He hoped that the presentation of the address would induce him to render more service to his community.

Concluding the proceedings, the chairman Sir Chhupal Mehta said that he knew Seth Meghjiabhai for over 30 years and he was glad to find that he (Meghjiabhai) had preserved his health so well. He was thankful to the organisers of the gathering for giving him an opportunity of associating himself with their appreciation of Seth Meghjiabhai's charities and other qualities and he hoped that the youths of the Jain community would follow the noble example of Seth Meghjiabhai Thobhan.

The blind poet Hansraj then treated the audience with his beautiful poems and his wonderful command over the violin.

The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks for the chairman and Seth Meghjiabhai.

BOMBAY'S WOMEN J.P.S.

The list of persons appointed to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay is published among which are also the following names of ladies:

C. Baptista; Sherinbai Muncheerji Cama; F. M. Chinal; Navjibai D. Contractor; Lady Cowasji Jehangir; M. H. Dhadshikhi; Cecilia DeMonte; Dhun Desai; Bhikaji A. Engineer, M.B.E.; M.A., LL.B.; J. B. Engineer; Marian Edith Fawcett; Minna Fernandes; Shivgauri Gajjar; Evelyn C. Gedge; Lady Dorothy Jackson; Lady Jagmohandas Varjiwandas; Koshidibai Casamally Jairajbhoy; Paimbai A. M. Kera; Bhadrabai Madgavkar; Mrs. Maneklal Premchand; Kashi-bai Navranne, L. M. and S.; Myrtle Noronha; Lady Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Malinibai Sukthankar, Lady Rajan J. Tata; Motibai Madhavji and Dr. E. Turner, M.D., B.B. (Lond.), D. Thakars; Khadija Shufti C. Tyabji; and Dr. E. Turner Watts, M.D., B.B. (London.)

KATHIAWAR PORTS' UNFAIR COMPETITION.

WILL VIRAMGAM LINE BE REINTRODUCED

Mr. Ambalal Parikh, Secretary, The Sugar Merchants' Association writes to say that Mr. Advanjee Currimjee, President of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, Finance Member to the Government of India expressing the Association's views as regards the solution of the unfair competition from some Kathiawar Ports and the consequential Trade Diversion of Bombay and other British Indian Ports:

"Your pronouncement in the Assembly re Government Decision of stopping free trans shipments to Kathiawar Ports from the 1st of April is indeed encouraging news to all those concerned whose legitimate trade interests are being seriously jeopardised owing to unfair competition from some Kathiawar Ports and bespeaks good intentions of Government for which, I beg to thank you and the Government of India, on behalf of my Association. But let me simultaneously bring home to you in all seriousness and emphasis that this measure would not afford the least relaxation to the existing abnormal situation. In view of actual and prospective danger to fiscal interests of the Government of India and the Diversion of Trade from British India Ports from their legitimate channels by unfair means, it is high time that Government should resort to drastic measures to eradicate the growing evil. I would suggest instantaneous revision of Treaty Rights with Kathiawar Daghars in the light of experiences gained since 1917. Let re-introduction of Viramgam Line be the last alternative with express reservations of non-harassment to the travelling public."

ANNIVERSARY OF TRAVANCOREAN ASSOCIATION

The Travancoreans resident in Bombay celebrated the first anniversary of their Association on Sunday at the premises of the Devkornai Mansion, Parle.

Precisely at 2 p.m. the programme commenced with delightful music, both vocal and instrumental, after which the whole party was treated to light refreshments. This being over, the party settled down to a regular meeting, Mr. Pothan Joseph, the president of the Association presiding. In his opening address he extended a warm welcome to all those who had gathered there. His speech brief as it was, was replete with constructive suggestions for the future activities of the Association in general and the advancement of the South Indian community in particular. He advocated the opening of a Hindi class for the benefit of the South Indians and stressed upon the using of Swadeshi in preference to foreign articles.

The Secretary's review of the work done by the Association during the past year was succinct and covered all the different activities of the Association. The two Malayalam verses which were specially composed for the occasion by Messrs. K. Raman and G. Nannu were very much appreciated.

With the president's concluding remarks and a vote of thanks the interesting function came to a successful termination.

Y. M. C. A. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following is the results of the finals of the Tournament played on Friday, in the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road: GENTS' SINGLES.—A. C. Periera beat A. C. Sunkook, scores, 6-3, 6-3.

GENTS' DOUBLES.—B. H. Khardekar and Syvarna beat H. Kohloff and R. W. D'Cunha, scores, 6-3, 6-1. The winner of the Singles received a silver cup and the runner up was presented with a silver medal. The Winners of the Doubles received the Concor Tennis Trophy and a silver cup each. The runners up received a silver medal each. There were a record number of entries for the Tournament and it has been a complete success.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN'S UNION.

A mass meeting of the above union was held on Wednesday last at Mahalaxumi under the presidency of Mr. Jhabwalla when after suitable speeches the following resolutions were adopted to be forwarded to the authorities.

This meeting of the Washermen of Bombay thanks the Health Sub-Committee of the Municipal Corporation for agreeing to redress all the grievances represented to the Municipality by the Washermen's Union particularly with regard to 1 Kathchra. 2 Lights. 3 Wire Fencing. 4 Road apalling. 5 Water arrangements. 6 Filling in of the ground. 7 Removal of dead animals, etc. 8. Gates and now requests the Municipal Corporation to support the recommendations of the above Sub-Committee by immediately carrying out the suggestions made by the sub-Committee in the above matter.

2. This meeting earnestly requests the Municipal Executive to press upon the Corporation the urgent necessity of setting right all the above grievances before the break of monsoon.

3. This meeting notes with great satisfaction that the number of members of the Union is steadily rising and appeals to those others who have not still enrolled themselves as members to be members without delay.

4. This meeting presses upon the Corporation the necessity of removing the hardships of the Washermen incurring every reasonable cost from the Municipality as the Washermen are a most essential factor in the civic machinery of Town.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY MARCH 21, 1927.

MORE CANT.

Lord Birkenhead took the Ladies' Carlton Club into confidence about his latest views on the working of British Imperialism in India. This is quite in keeping with the Imperialist tradition. It is the wives, sisters and daughters of those who look upon India as a preserve for themselves and their race, who must be warned that Britain cannot pursue her noble mission in this country unless India is "rationally advised." So Lord Birkenhead indulged in more cant about British willingness to help India on the path of self-government and attempted to indicate before the feminine battalion of the Conservative army which defends England against the invasion of Socialism and Little-Englandism, Britain's noble work in India. According to his lordship that work is nullified because Indians have not shown the elementary qualities of friendship and fidelity to bond. The Secretary of State for India was modest enough to declare that Indians never had one like aim "labouring more to understand their viewpoint" and yet they neglect the "opportunities" he offers. They neglect the advantages they would reap from the presence of a Viceroy "more in sympathy

with their aspirations" than his predecessors in office. Lord Birkenhead draws a picture of the Indian Nationalist as an obstinate thick-skulled creature exasperatingly unwilling to accept the hand of friendship and safe guidance proffered to him by those who are the "trustees" of this country and who only want to continue with him in a "suitable, sympathetic and friendly partnership".

This hypocritical lament over the obstinacy of the Indian politician may go down before the Ladies' Carlton Club, but it is not likely to deceive anybody in India. What is the bond to which, according to Lord Birkenhead, Indians have shown "infidelity"? When the anarchy of dyarchy was forced upon an unwilling India, her people showed their deep resentment at this attempt under the guise of further "Reforms" to deny them real self-government by refusing to work the "Reformed" Legislatures. When they found that the bureaucracy was making an attempt to make them function through the help of a few "Jo-humkies," their leaders resolved to expose the utter worthlessness of the new Legislatures as training grounds for learning the art of self-government by offering obstruction "from within". And yet all the while in spite of the Black Ordinance, in spite of the utter disregard of the declared wishes of the peoples' representatives in the Legislatures by the repeated recourse to certification Nationalist India has always shown itself willing to co-operate if the co-operation offered is sincere and honourable. What has been the Government's answer? As Mr. Jayakar said in the Assembly during the recent debate on the constitutional issue, the Government attitude was so disappointing that the limits of reasonable co-operation had been reached and the people would have to take to "other ways" to enforce their wishes.

In every provincial legislature the non-official elected representatives have had to make the same confession of failure to impress upon the Government the need for meeting them in a spirit of genuine and honourable co-operation. So long as the division of subjects between Reserved and Transferred remains, so long as, in other words, dyarchy does not disappear, the professions of British statesmen, as Mr. Satyamurthy said in the Madras Legislative Council, about really being anxious to help India to attain self-government will be looked upon as insincere. Let Lord Birkenhead and the Tory Press in England try to understand how Englishmen would feel if, as in Mr. Satyamurthy's apt illustration, Germany had conquered England and imposed upon her the humbug of dyarchy. If they do, they will realise the folly of adding insult to injury by giving India the cheap advice of becoming rational in her outlook. Their idea of a "rationally advised" India is a subservient India, meekly agreeable to see her soldiers used as mercenaries for England's Imperialist adventures abroad, an India always willing to be kept in leading strings while the foreigner exploits her commercially and politically.

THE BURDEN ON THE AGRICULTURIST.

We congratulate the elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council on their success in passing the Bombay Land Revenue Code amended on the lines indicated above and thus remove one of the most potent causes of the depressed condition of our agriculturists.

It must be admitted that some of the members wasted their energy in discussing irrelevant issues; but on the whole the tone of the debate was at once reasonable, sensible and practical. It is just that the Government should postpone the collection of revenue on the enhanced basis because had it not been for the appointment of the Committee the revision settlements which took place between August 1924 and March 1927 would have been strongly opposed by the people. It is but fair that the recommendation of the Committee as regards the pitch of enhancement should have retrospective effect. We are greatly amused to read the speech of Mr. Hatch, Commissioner, C.D. We admire his originality and his conception of equity. Mr. Hatch affords a happy illustration of the statement that a bureaucrat is always lost in details and loses his imagination. It is curious that Mr. Hatch with one or two examples tries to prove that the low pitch of land assessment is responsible for creating a large number of landlords—the idle and the parasitical section of society. He pertinently asks: "What has been the result in Chalisgaon and elsewhere of the failure on the part of the State to

take its fair share of the profits of agriculture? We have created a class of idle land-lords in the place of the sturdy ryots who cultivated their own fields." Mr. Hatch has a grievance against the "lenient" land revenue policy of the Government. He may be right in his observation about the creation of the idle land-lords in a taluka or two. But taking the Presidency as a whole when we remember the increasing sub-division and fragmentation of holdings we are tempted to believe that Mr. Hatch is talking through his hat. But he does not stop there. He accepts the recommendation of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee when they say: "It is very desirable in the interests of the State and general community alike to eliminate existing anomalies and inequalities of assessment as soon as possible." Mr. Hatch quotes various figures of revised settlements and shows that in most of the cases the rates of increase were much less than the State could have easily imposed with a view to share in the profits of agriculture. He asserts: "In the case of Chalisgaon we should require a 100 per cent. or even 200 per cent. limit (of enhancement) to enable us to do it satisfactorily." While public opinion asserts that the existing pitch of land assessment is crushing and that there is no reason for further enhancement because the cultivator has no further ability to pay, Mr. Hatch finds fault with the low pitch of enhancement provided in the Land Revenue Code. It may be recalled that at the time of revisional settlement the limit of enhancement for an individual holding is 100 per cent. for a village 50 per cent. whilst for the Taluka as a whole it is 33 1/3 per cent. Mr. Hatch wants to increase this limit because, says he, "it is clear that a maximum limit of 33 1/3 per cent. does not allow us to correct inequalities." Surely the bureaucracy is resourceful.

We urge upon the Legislature to reconsider the basis of assessment and provide for an exemption of agricultural incomes upto a particular limit. It has been the accepted policy of the Government to go on increasing assessment up to the maximum point at every revisional settlement. It may also be pointed out that some of the revised settlements were made during the years of abnormally high prices and in spite of all that Mr. Hatch has to say to the contrary the fact remains that those settlements, which were revised during the war, were revised on the basis of prices which were not normal. There is another point which deserves careful notice. The Committee has recommended that net rent should be accepted as a basis for calculating 25 per cent. of 'net profits.' Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan rightly maintained that so long as the Government did not undertake legislation to prevent rack-renting, rental statistics should not form the basis of land revenue assessments. We pointed out on Tuesday that the Government themselves were rack-renting because in the absence of an alternative means of livelihood the agriculturists are cultivating the land in spite of the fact that it is not a paying concern. No time should be lost in passing legislation carrying out these suggestions. The Committee's recommendation for appointing a Standing Committee is very sound and should be carried out at the earliest possible opportunity. We hope the members of the Legislature will try their best to get the Bombay Land Revenue Code amended on the lines indicated above and thus remove one of the most potent causes of the depressed condition of our agriculturists.

INDIANS IN ZOO.

We are sure all self-respecting Indians will be roused to bitter feelings of shame and indignation on reading the article that we publish on this page to-day on "Indians in European Zoological Gardens." The writers of the article have conclusively verified the truth of the very worst reports we have received so far about the disgraceful exhibition of Indians organised by Mr. John Hagenbeck in the Berlin Gardens, and have thoroughly exposed the hollowness of the defence put up by the Director of the Gardens and even by the Government of India. Nay more, they authoritatively inform us for the first time that there are at least "two other undertakings absolutely independent of Mr. John Hagenbeck, viz., Carl Hagenbeck's show in Hamburg-Stelling Zoological Gardens and the other the Circus Krone in Berlin," which still continue to exhibit Indians in ragged condition at their performances. And their conditions of living and of payment are even worse than those of the Zoological Gardens; for "when Mr. John Hagenbeck ordered seats for his entire troupe to see the Circus Krone, the director sent a man who requested him to withdraw the order because he did not wish the two groups of Indians to meet. The idea seemed to be that the Circus Krone Indians would meet the Hagenbeck Indians, become disaffected with their lot and perhaps rebel." And what is most humiliating is that all this is done with the co-operation of a Madras firm and with the callous connivance of our benign Government whose spokesman, Sir Alexander Muddiman, in answer to a question in the Assembly the other day, airily disposed of this grave insult to India. There is even further danger ahead as Burmans appear to have been chosen to serve as the next novelties in the programme. Will the Burmans also join the Indians in protesting against these obnoxious exhibitions and render it impossible for Government to permit such "indentured emigration" in future?

A REJOINDER TO GANDHIJI.

FUTILITY OF RESISTING MODERN CIVILISATION.

FOLLOW CHINA, JAPAN AND TURKEY.

(BY AN ARYAN.)

It is somewhat tragic to see that a politician and a propagandist of international repute like Mr. Saklatvala should have been compelled to state some of the most elementary principles of social progress and political warfare that are now enshrined in every copy-book in the West with a view to enlighten and inspire his countrymen. And it is even more disheartening to see the most archaic of philosophies and strangest of principles of mass organisation being propounded by Gandhiji and practically passing unchallenged mostly out of deference to the past political services and the personal greatness of the writer. It was given to a great French philosopher of the last century, Auguste Comte, clear to visualise the three main stages through which every society is destined to pass: the theological, the metaphysical and the positivist. And who can doubt that in spite of all the inroads of Western civilisation and the progress of scientific education in this country, some of the ablest leaders of the country still continue to indulge in metaphysical reasonings and sentimental platitudes which can only keep the mass of our ignorant people in the sloughs of superstition and slavery. For, there is no doubt whatever, that it is only a modern mentality free alike from medieval ideas and political thralldom, that will create a system of self-government capable of standing the terrific impacts of the mightiest States of the present-day world.

PHILLIPICS AGAINST CIVILIZATION.

Starting with these premises let us now pick up the main threads of Gandhiji's arguments. They really converge on four main points:

- (1) The character of modern civilisation and our attitude towards it;
- (2) The root cause of India's ills;
- (3) The value of Khaddar; and
- (4) Right lines of political warfare.

Now Gandhiji's singular notions about the present-day civilisation are quite well known. They have been deified in some quarters as the message of a new prophet and even as the "Gospel on the Sea". And there is undoubtedly some reason for

this. For the feelings of deep humanism and aspirations for high spirituality that pervade his whole philosophy of "Home Rule" cannot but strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of all true idealists. But neither Tagore nor Bose—and these fully share the Eastern idealism of Gandhiji—would ever dream of denouncing the progress of science, the modern inventions and the whole fabric of society that has naturally been based on them. Even our Aryan forefathers carried the subtlest investigations in all sciences on the lines known to them. Indeed the Aryan civilisation was distinguished for achieving a synthetic harmony between material and mental progress and spiritual advancement. And Gandhiji's philippics, therefore, against modern civilisation as "Satanic" must unhesitatingly be condemned as futile and superstitious, based as they are on his inability to evolve new synthesis in consonance with the spirit of the modern age.

CAN YOU AVOID CIVILISATION?

But leave alone for the while the merits of present civilisation. Let us consider, if it is possible for us—even for Gandhiji himself—to cut asunder the coil that is steadily closing round us all. What is the use of hurling our impotent anger against developments that are proceeding apace on all sides not only in the "Satanic" towns but even far into the interior of the country? I will not ask the trite question if Gandhiji himself is not using all the modern conveniences—railways and post and telegraph—placed at his disposal by the Government. But does he sufficiently realise that while he is carrying on a primitive propaganda in the villages, at a snail's pace, new and more machinery and goods are pouring into this country on all sides with electric velocity—that radio and wireless and broadcasting and aeroplanes will be very soon within the next ten years—as familiar as railways etc. which by that time will reach still farther into the interior—and that there is no power on earth that can stop this most natural process? Similarly wants are ever increasing and more diversified—even with khadi clad people.

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIANS IN EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

AN INSULT TO INDIA.

(BY VIRENDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA, A. C. N. NAMBIAR, AND AGNES SMEDLEY.)

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17. It is not necessary to repeat the controversy that arose between the Hindustan Association of Central Europe and Mr. John Hagenbeck, over the "Indian Show" held on the grounds of the Zoological Gardens in Berlin last summer. The Hindustan Association of Central Europe, an organisation of Indians living in Central Europe (students, business men, etc.), all Indians in fact) and many individual members of the Association have already made the case clear to the Indian public. In the settlement of the Hagenbeck case against one of these writers (Miss Smedley) the matter became clearer still, and last week Miss Smedley not only sent an official letter to "The People" of Lahore regarding the matter, but wrote an article telling of other factors arising from it. But other matters remain to be brought before the Indian public on the matter, and these we shall take up here.

A FALSE DEFENCE.

In the first week of February, the "Rangoon Daily News" had a letter from the Director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens defending the "Indian Show" and holding that other shows had been held there also, and that the protests of the Indians in Europe were "exaggerated and theoretical" and had been undertaken by some "politicians". He also enclosed favourable clippings from some of the German Press about the matter—that India might be convinced that there is no harm in holding such shows in the future.

To begin with, such a letter is untimely. Mr. John Hagenbeck, who held the Show last year, has himself assured us that in the future he will hold no such shows in any part of any Zoological Gardens in Europe. If, after this, other employers repeat the mistake, they should not presume that it will go easy with them; the Indians in Central Europe, will accept the charge about being "exaggerated and theoretical" and also "political", but we will not have our people shown in European Zoological Gardens or any part thereof without protest. Furthermore, all Indians should remember that there have been no shows of Englishmen, American, or Frenchmen in Zoological Gardens, that only

"Africans, Arabs, Cossocks, Kalmucks, etc.," have been shown.

GERMAN PAPER'S CONDEMNATION.

We also wonder why the Director of the Zoo failed to enclose the articles concerning the "Indian Show" that appeared in other German dailies. There, for instance, was the long first-page article in the "Berliner Tageblatt" one of the greatest of Berlin dailies, an article as strong against the "Show" as any that appeared in the Indian Press by Indian writers. There was the entire Socialist and Communist Press that took up the fight and there were untold thousands of Conservative Germans also who would not even go to see the show because they found it so awful.

We find in such a letter as that of the Director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, that this is no longer a matter of correcting mistakes that any of our writers made in their articles, but we find the letter is actually a defence of the right to show our people in Zoological Gardens on the ground that the Germans find such shows "instructive and interesting." We make out one proposal: we will take a different viewpoint on this question from the moment an Indian capitalist comes to Europe, engages Germans or Englishmen, and sets up a "German Show" or an "English Show" in the Zoos of Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, or Madras and under the same terms—contracts, payment, living quarters, etc.—as the Indians worked under in Berlin. Until then we remain "theoretical" and "political." That such letters as that mentioned above have appeared in the Rangoon Press merely shows us that there is a plan afoot to bring Burmese to Europe, as Indians have been brought. We call upon the Burmese to make an "exaggerated, theoretical and political" viewpoint on this matter—until Burma, as well as India is free, and then we will see who shows whom, and where, and on what terms.

The entire matter in which Mr. John Hagenbeck himself was concerned has come to an end, and in a very satisfactory manner. But when the agitation of the

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

At The Old Game.

When the European Powers met at Versailles to sign the peace which ended the Great War, their representatives made solemn declarations that secret diplomacy was at an end and that the old idea of always struggling to secure a balance of power on the part of one group or the other would give place to full and frank consultation at Geneva at the Council table of the League of Nations. The war clouds which are now hovering over the Balkans indicate that the Powers are at the old game again of secret machinations, the object of which is to secure for one group or the other predominant political influence in Europe. The little Balkan States are the pawns in this game which the Big Powers play. France poses as the protector of Jugoslavia, Italy as that of Albania. The Treaty of Tirana between Italy and Albania was an open threat to Jugoslavian independence and the fact that Britain pulls the strings in the Balkan policy of Italy was scarcely likely to make Jugoslavia believe in the Italian protests about peaceful intentions. Now charges and counter-charges are made in Paris and Rome that Italy and France are supplying war material to their proteges in the Balkans, Italy's attitude towards Turkey is notoriously hostile and there is no wonder if France and Turkey both support Jugoslavia. Thus there are already two hostile groups ready to destroy peace in the Balkans. As Britain always poses as the preserver of international peace, now is the time for her to act immediately and advise her ally, the Fascist Dictator, to stay his hand.

A Matter for Enquiry.

We publish elsewhere the text of the petition which has been addressed by thousands of Talukdars' peasants of the Dhokla Taluka to the Bombay Legislative Council and which has been recently admitted by the Council at the instance of Mr. Amritlal Sheth. The general conditions of these farmers are indeed appalling. They are treated as tenants at will and actually evicted from their lands and homes at the sweet will of the zemindar even though they and their forefathers may have held them for generations past. Then they are subjected to the obnoxious system "bhaghatni," that is, delivery of nearly half of the total crops in the fields or to the payment of a revenue cess which is double or treble of the rate levied by the British Government. Again, money is collected for "Sadavrat" and "Gamat"—charitable and public works for the village—even though "not a pie is being contributed for Dharmasalas, tanks, wells, etc." by the Talukdars.

A Crushing Burden.

Similarly excessive amounts are collected for Local Fund and the margin, it is alleged, is appropriated by the Talukdars. Over and above all these several "Lagas," that is, illegal and exorbitant taxes, are, it is further alleged, levied on the poor peasants though no receipts are given for them. But the tale of oppression does not end even here. For the Talukdars derive large sums of money from shepherds of big droves of cattle by letting them some fields which are, however, frightfully ruined and damaged by these devastating inroads. No words, again, as the petition rightly states, can adequately describe the troubles of forced labour which oppresses nearly every class and every person in a village. And yet these peasants are British subjects and their rights are co-extensive with those of the Talukdars. Will the members of the Legislative Council look into this urgent problem and move for the adoption of a Tenancy Bill to remedy, if not to sweep away, all these tyrannies of the Middle Ages?

Effective Control.

The revelations made by Mr. Mir Mahomed Balooch in the account he gave to the Press of his impressions of a personal tour of investigation of the work being done at present on the Sukkar Barrage Scheme ought to make the public demand for an effective control by the Legislature over the conduct of the Scheme, all the more keen and insistent. Mr. Balooch found that extravagant methods of expenditure were the rule in the conduct of operations on the Barrage and that the only achievement so far on the part of those in control was the sumptuous provision of bungalows for officers and the laying down of railway tracks. The General Member has, we understand, appointed a Committee, presumably of an advisory type, after the recent debate in the Legislative Council, but it does not contain the one name which ought to have found a place in it, that of Mr. Balooch. What are the precise duties and powers of this Committee, by the way? The public has every right to demand a real Committee for effective supervision and control and not merely an advisory one.

An Effective Opposition.

The Government of the Central Provinces have had evidently an easy time of it in the present session of their Legislative Council. They have suffered defeats largely on "token" cuts and the only solid and effective opposition to their policy has come from the Berar members. This is mainly due to the fact that the two new Ministers who are staunch Nationalists have been able through their influence with the Nationalist group to ensure a comparatively smooth passage for the budget through the Legislature and as the Nationalist group in it supports them solidly there has been no definitely organised opposition bloc. The absence of such an opposition is, however, fatal to public interests, and it is an opportune move on the part of the Swarajists and Nationalist members in the C. P. Council, therefore, to combine into a United Opposition against the Government bloc. The earlier they succeed in this co-operative effort and form a solid united front, the better will it be for the safeguarding of popular interests in the C. P. Legislature.

WAR CLOUDS IN EUROPE

JUGO-SLAVIA MASSING TROOPS?

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS AGAINST ALBANIA.

LONDON, March 19.

There are indications that peace in Balkans may again be jeopardised. It is understood that Italy has communicated to Britain and others her fear that Jugo-Slavia, which is alleged to be massing troops on the Albanian frontier and speeding up work in Arsenal for delivery of war material, intends to make expedition against Albania to overthrow President Ahmedbey Zogu, leader of the revolution, which ousted the Prime Minister Monsignor Fagnoli over two years ago. It is significant that Italy had recently concluded treaty at Tirana with Ahmedbey Zogu. Hence apprehension at Rome of what is described as Jugo-Slavia's mobilisation which, however, has semi-officially been denied from Belgrade.—Reuter.

OPEN CHARGES AGAINST FRANCE

MAKING WARLIKE PREPARATIONS?

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Rome.—"Popolo di Roma" the leading Fascist newspaper, publishes a telegram from Belgrade identical with that which appeared in the "Giornale d'Italia" which was the first suggestion published here of the possibility of peace in the Balkans being jeopardised by alleged Jugo-Slav armaments. The reports have produced deep impression in Rome. Some sections of the Press suggest that the Jugo-Slav attitude is encouraged, if not actually aided, by France who, in her turn, is also reported to be making warlike preparations on the Italian Frontier. It is asserted that Jugo-Slavia has placed abroad especially in Belgium big orders for arms and munitions which are regarded here as utterly disproportionate to her financial capacity.

These open charges against France are similar to the charges made, two months ago, which the French Government then denied. The publication of these charges is expected to have effect on the Italian Chamber which is now discussing war estimates and give Sir. Mussolini, who holds all military portfolios an opportunity of stating what steps Italy intends to take in view of the supposed menace of foreign aggression or complications in the Balkans. The reports have elicited strong denials from Jugo-Slav and the Albanian authoritative circles in London, while the Bulgarian Legation describes as nonsense the report published in Paris that Bulgaria is negotiating a secret treaty with Italy.—Reuter.

NO DANGER TO EUROPE'S PEACE?

LONDON, Mar. 19.

With regard to the situation on the Jugo-Slav-Albanian Frontier, well-informed circles in London express the opinion that as long as the Great Powers are united in the cause of peace as had recently been shown by the harmonious meeting of the Council of League at Geneva there can be little danger of a disturbance to European tranquility.—Reuter.

WAR MATERIAL FROM ITALY TO ALBANIA.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Paris.—The "Le Journal" published a message from Scutari that numerous consignments of war material arrived from Italy at Valona during the past fortnight for Albania transported in Italian warships including a mountain of artillery which was unloaded at night.—Reuter.

DE. GASPARI IN ROME

LONDON, March 20.

Rome.—De Gaspari, ex-Deputy and ex-Secretary of the Populist Party, has arrived here. It is alleged he was trying to proceed to Jugo-Slavia with false papers.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DESIGN AGAINST TURKEY.

BRITAIN'S SEARCH FOR ALLIES

(From Our Correspondent.) STAMBOUL, Feb. 28.

The special correspondent of the Anatolian News Agency at Geneva telegraphed the sensational news this week that England had consented to allow Italy a free hand in Turkey as a compensation for Italian co-operation in China. Had Turkey been labouring under the old mentality, great stir would have been caused in Turkish diplomatic circles by this news; for the Imperial Ottoman Government owed its existence in the later days of its life to the goodwill of its neighbours and the rivalry existing between them.

UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG.

FUSION OF PARTIES URGED.

REQUISITION FOR A. I. C. COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 20.

It is learnt from the Secretary of the Congress Party that 18 members of Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State have sent a requisition to the leader of the Swarajya Party in the Legislative Assembly and the President of the Indian National Congress urging that a fusion of the different political parties in the Congress is essential and that otherwise, national work in the country is impossible. They have suggested as a basis for discussion in this behalf the following proposal leaving for fuller consideration the solution of more intricate and comprehensive problem of inter-communal question. One of the suggestions is that so far as acceptance of ministry and other kindred activities are concerned, the Congress parties in the Provinces may have freedom of action and the resolution of the Gaurati Congress regarding the work in legislatures be acted upon in the Central Legislature as far as practicable. They have asked for a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be convened for the purpose before the members of the central legislature go back from Delhi.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL AND LALA LAJPATRAI.

FORMING A COALITION PARTY.

It has been learnt from reliable sources, that Lala Lajpat Rai, Pt. Nehru and Pt. Malaviya have been in conference for some time. They have now decided to start a new coalition party to stand in opposition to the British bureaucracy and defend the cause of the country vigorously.—"Riyasat," Delhi.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S DEATH

RUGBY, Mar. 19.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the death of Sir Isaac Newton on March 20th, 1727, is being celebrated by a gathering of distinguished British men of science at Grantham, within a few miles of Newton's birthplace.—B. O. W.

Their accommodating attitude towards one another spelt new complications for the weak Government. But the news now received the comment it deserved at the hands of a rejuvenated nation which depends for its defence upon its own resources. The advice from Ankara showed that the answer which Turkey gave to such rumours, was that she was ready to face all eventualities and face them successfully. The military strength of the country has been kept high enough not only for warding off an Italian attack, but even for repulsing a combined onslaught. Mahmud Bey, Deputy for Sarad and Editor of the semi-official "Milliet" and "Hakimiet-i-Millie" wrote a leading article in his papers on this subject in which he emphasised this point in unambiguous terms.

Both the Italian and British Representatives here contradicted this news with an emphatic "no" of course. But we should take such denials with a big grain of salt. Such contradictions cannot allay the mind of the inquisitive newspaperman who enquires of every one and pries into every corner to know the price paid by Britain for buying Italian co-operation in solving the Chinese question. Now and again, news about the evil intentions of Italy against Turkey gets currency. Proofs are not wanting to show that such news is not devoid of truth altogether. England is striving hard for gaining allies in Europe, firstly against Soviet Russia and secondly against France whose land and air forces constitute a threat to her in future. Turks also should be punished for their past insolence in hurling back the Greeks, the British puppets, in 1921. For all these ends, Italy, Rumania, Greece and Hungary can act as good instruments. According to the "New Leader" the trips of Churchill and Chamberlain to Italy aimed at dragging Italy more closely into the British Circle, for the sake of using her against France and Jugo-Slavia and Turkey. A loan of £50,000,000 is said to have been advanced to Italy. Hungary has been so enmeshed in the British financial net that she can no longer be considered an independent country. She has been reduced to the status of a British Colony financially and economically. Rumania is being financed by Britain through Italy. Greek fleet is being reorganised under British supervision. According to the "Chicago Tribune," Greek sovereignty over Salonika has been assured, and the Islands in the Aegean Sea are to be restored to the Hellenic Rule, provided Italian and British naval bases are allowed to be built there; Greece is to get all the Eastern Thrace upto Stamboul, in case Monarchy is restored in Turkey and the Turks become solely confined to Asia.

If there is even a single grain of truth in these staggering advices, we are sure that the war cloud would burst into a cannon thunder in the near future.

FALL OF SHANGHAI IMMINENT
NORTHERNER'S COLLAPSE AT SUNKIANG
BEATING A HASTY RETREAT.

LONDON, March 20.

Shanghai.—Shantungites' defence on the Sunkiang front has crumbled and Northerners are retreating towards Shanghai.—Reuter. Shanghai.—Northerners have collapsed at Sunkiang which seven-thousand troops belonging to Chang Tsung Chang's army were defending due to Nationalist outflanking movement, which rendered the Northern positions at Minhang and towards east untenable. Northerners retreated very hastily without attempting any resistance and 2,000 of them have already arrived in Shanghai. Foreign military experts express opinion that Nationalists will now be able to occupy Shanghai at their leisure and may be expected here in couple of days.—Reuter.

THE REAL PROBLEM IN SHANGHAI.

BRITISH HYPOCRISY EXPOSED.

"The China Courier" discussing the possibility of Shanghai falling in the hands of the Cantonese indicates in the course of a leading article in its issue of February 18 what the real problem in Shanghai is. It says:

It is now necessary to deal as an immediate possibility with the prospect of a Nationalist army in control of the Shanghai area. The coming of the Nationalists creates a most delicate situation, delicate because of the existence here of elements who will stop at nothing to provoke trouble between foreign and Nationalist forces. For months there has been going on in Shanghai a sinister propaganda aimed at the creation among foreigners here of a psychology of panic, fear and wild hatred against the Nationalists. Everything possible has been done to spread the worst apprehensions among the foreign public in Shanghai. Irresponsible

BATTLE OF THE GLAD EYES.

NORTHERN FLAPPERS INVADE SHANGHAI FOR PROPAGANDA.

In order to "ramp" the proletariat of Kiangsu from wicked wiles of the Nationalists, the Propaganda Department of the Allied Chihli and Shantung Armies have unleashed a number of extremely personable "flappers" upon the populace here and in Soochow writes the "China Courier" of Shanghai.

Since the Nationalists are already employing girls as open-air speakers for their cause it now seems as if the struggle between South and North will develop into an exceedingly interesting winking match. Hitherto none of the Fengtien leaders have used women for propaganda purposes but they stole some of the "thunder" of their opponents Saturday by sending forth several of the deadly species on the streets of Shanghai to sing psalms of praise for the distinguished "bandit twins"—Chang Tsung-chang and Chang Tsung-chang.

The "flapper" press agents earned their salaries. They attracted large crowds and their smiles vanquished skepticism. "Stop, look and listen" was the order of the afternoon and hundreds heard the message of the Fengtien.

After a whirlwind campaign in Shanghai the charmers departed to Soochow yesterday and are now "strutting their stuff" in the fair city.

British agitators have not merely compared, but attempted to identify, the Chinese Nationalist movement with the fearful outburst of a generation ago. By a campaign of the worst calumny, distortion, and deliberate invention these agitators have done their best to provoke foreigners to a pitch of feeling which may lead to a very serious crisis.

APPROACH TO SHANGHAI.

What is, in fact, to be expected from the Nationalist armies when they approach Shanghai? Very much the same sort of thing, presumably, as has been the case in other big centres of population. First of all there will be big demonstrations of welcome. Prominent Chinese business men and erstwhile friends and supporters of Sun Chuan-fang and his officials will promptly become converts to the Nationalist creed, and dinners, speeches, joyous parades and demonstrations will become the order of the day. The Chinese districts will be at least as well administered as they are at present. But what about the International Settlement of Shanghai? Is it likely to be molested? The obvious answer to this is,—Have French and Japanese settlements elsewhere been molested by the Nationalists? Has there been any lack of order and good feeling on the borders of such settlements? Has there been any attempt by the Nationalists to take over any foreign concessions other than purely British?

The answer, as everyone knows, is in the negative. British concessions, for reasons which are historically understandable, and which have been stated in un-

mistakeable terms by the Nationalist Foreign Office, have been made to bear the brunt of the new movement against foreign privileges in China. Some of these British concessions have already been taken over by the Nationalist Government, and Britain's diplomatic representatives have made public their readiness to legalize the transfer.

What about Shanghai? Shanghai has no British settlement. It has an international settlement, with power in the hands of a Municipal Council elected by various foreign nationalities, and above which stands the Consular Corps. The Nationalist Government has definitely disclaimed any intention to occupy the International Settlement of Shanghai. It has disclaimed this just as definitely and as frankly as it has insisted upon its uncompromising attitude towards British imperialism.

ANTI-NATIONALIST PROPAGANDA.

The real danger in Shanghai arises from the fact that of four morning papers here in the English language, every one is British owned with the exception of our humble publication. These British organs, with a combined circulation of over ten thousand, are waging a bitter warfare of propaganda and hatred against the Nationalists. Devoted to British interests, they attempt by deliberate misrepresentation to swing all foreigners here into line with British imperialism. Fictitious "four power agreements for the defence of Shanghai" are given wide publicity in order to create the idea of a united front. News of a contrary nature are either suppressed or "played down." British War Office plans for the invasion of Shanghai territory in the neighbourhood of Chinese are given space in only one British paper. But worst of all is the fact that the British-owned press here is a rabidly imperialistic press, with a fanatical hatred of Chinese Nationalism and all that it stands for. The most provocative articles have been and are being written, and a state of fear and tension created that can only lead to some terrible catastrophe.

With Nationalist troops approaching Shanghai, what is to be done? Is this mad imperialist propaganda of hatred and fear to continue? Or, faced by the horror of the Frankenstein they created out of their rioting imaginations, will there be a return to sanity? Will the gravity of the situation sober up the agitators, or will they go on with the irresponsibility of the paranoiac boy who shouts "Fire" in a crowded theatre? And if they continue as they have been doing, what will be the result?

That is the real problem of Shanghai.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CHANG.

YOUNG LONDON CLUBMEN OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

A party of young London clubmen have offered their services to Marshall Chang Tsung-chang, leader of the Northern forces, in his fight with the Cantonese Army. A leading spirit in the enterprise is Captain David Livingstone-Learmonth, who, besides being a descendant of David Livingstone, is an old Etonian and has ridden as an amateur rider in the Grand National.

"We have cabled to Chang Tsung-chang at Peking, and it may be a day or two before we get a reply," he told a Press representative. "There are a dozen others."

"With the exception of one man, who was in the Army, but was too young actually to get to the war, we have all seen some fighting, most of us having been Regular Army Officers. I was in the Artillery."

"The reason we have offered to assist Marshall Chang is that we believe that he is the only man who is any good, as being definitely opposed to Bolshevism. More than anything else, our Expedition is meant as anti-Communist propaganda on the lines of 'Hands off China.'"

SEQUEL TO COPYING IN EXAMINATION

BOY COMMITS SUICIDE

Dacca, Mar. 19.

A student of the fourth-year class of the Government Medical School committed suicide by taking potassium Cyanide. It is understood the boy while copying from the text-book at the examination was detected and expelled. To save him self from the further ignominy of rustication for life, he took the extreme step.—Free Press.

'WANTED MAN' ARRESTED.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION

AHMEDABAD, March 19.

The Poona C. I. D. have arrested Nagindas Maganlal, formerly Agent of the Viramgam Mills (now in liquidation), at Baroda, for alleged misappropriation of money belonging to the mills. He has been handed over to the Baroda State police and released on bail. He was a wanted man for a long time and will now be brought here for trial.—Free Press.

LORD BIRKENHEAD LECTURES AGAIN.

CONDITIONS FOR MORE REFORMS.

APPEAL TO "RATIONAL" INDIA.

LONDON, March 19.

Lord Birkenhead made a dramatic appeal to "a rationally advised India" when responding to the toast of "The Empire of India" at a dinner at Ladies Carlton Club. He said he could assure Indians that they never had a Viceroy more in sympathy with their aspirations and they never had a Secretary of State, who laboured more to understand their viewpoint and would do more to carry it out if satisfied that elementary qualities of friendship and fidelity to the bond were present. He earnestly asked them not to neglect the opportunity afforded them here and now by the Viceroy and Secretary of State of working together in equal degree for the aspirations of an India rationally advised.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Lord Birkenhead told how he had frequently asked Indian deputations what would happen if the British left India tomorrow and he had not discovered one visitor, however critical, however acrimonious he might be to our methods, who had ever told him that he contemplated with indifference the withdrawal to-morrow from India of the Viceroy, English lawyers, English soldiers and English Civil Service. "If that be true, we are entitled to say to them: Make real and serious attempt to compose your own differences." The Government should not be asked to frame a new constitution until it was certain that a reasonably united India would accept the instrument they so framed.

Earlier in the speech Lord Birkenhead said that at the end of two years of assiduous study, it was yet too early to pronounce definitely either upon the success or failure of that constitution.

WOES OF INDIAN PRINCESSES

BY ANOTHER OF THEM

READ TO-MORROW'S "CHRONICLE".

duous study, it was yet too early to pronounce definitely either upon the success or failure of that constitution.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

If the late constitutional experiment was not in every respect happily conceived, it did at least equip Indians with an opportunity of seeing that in concert with ourselves they could frame a better constitution and we could contribute our part to framing of that constitution encouraged and reinforced by knowledge of able men of all parties who counted in India, who were desirous of co-operation and were not aiming at disruption and had no sympathy with anarchical and purely destructive purposes. Events of the last two months had provided some encouragement and reinforcement that the saner section of opinion in India would realise that we asked nothing better except to continue, with them suitable sympathetic and friendly partnership.

CALL TO CO-OPERATION.

"Given an India" said Lord Birkenhead, "in which those who count manifest goodwill and given promise of fruitful co-operation, there is much that might gladly be offered and loyally accepted which would afford the precious promise of a constitution which might last for long and might bring India really and perhaps permanently on equal terms as an honoured member into that free community of British Dominions which men know as the Empire, but equally it is true that goodwill can never be won as a result of violent divergence from the proposals made with sympathy, and still less will it be the reward of violence or menace." He invited the varied peoples of India to make up their minds as to what was reasonably obtainable.—Reuter.

FROM PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE

OXFORD ROWS THE FULL COURSE TRIAL.

LONDON, March 19.

With slightly more favourable conditions than Cambridge, Oxford to-day rowed the full course trial from Putney to Mortlake in twenty minutes fifteen seconds.—Reuter's Special.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE.

TO BE GUEST OF KING GEORGE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Paris.—President Doumergue has accepted the invitation of King George to go to London on May 16 on three days' visit.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEADERS MEET.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S PROPOSAL DISCUSSED.

VIEWS ON PACT MODIFICATION

NEW DELHI, March 20.

About thirty prominent Muslim leaders belonging to various groups met at the Western Hostel to-day, and discussed for six hours the question of modification of the existing communal representation. They included Mr. Jinnah, the Maharajah of Muhammadabad, Sir Mohamed Shaif, Sir Abul Qayum, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Raja Ghaznafar Ali, Maulana Mohamed Yakub, Mr. Shafee and Imam of the Jumma Mosque of Delhi. It is understood that Mr. Jinnah who presided read out to the meeting the five tentative suggestions sent to him by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as alternative to the existing Pact. These are mostly based on the plea for joint electorate. The Muslim leaders gave expression to individual views discussing what modification they held desirable. The recent discussion in the Council of State was frequently referred to. Various views were expressed by the speakers.—A. P.

TRADE BECOMES SHY OF EXCHANGE

EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO.

MADRAS, March 19.

Sir M. C. Muthia Chettiar, in the course of his presidential address at the sixteenth annual general meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, pointed out in any case while it was clear that an abrupt return under the present circumstances to sixteen-pence ratio was ridiculous, it should be admitted that the higher ratio, both in regard to its practicability and its consequence is not a proper one for immediate stabilisation. The stupendous fall in exports in 1926 and the upward tendency of imports reflects that trade is becoming shy of exchange.

Sir Muthia Chettiar was re-elected President of the Chamber.—Free Press.

UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS.

APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONFERENCE

LONDON, March 19.

Washington.—The International Cotton Conference composed of the delegates of the principal American cotton exchanges, Associations and Agricultural Department officials met Mr. Jardine, Secretary of the Agricultural Department, and approved of the Universal cotton standards for use during the two years beginning August 1927. Japan's application for permission to join the International Universal Standards Agreement has not been acted upon, and the question will be submitted to European exchanges. Americans favour Japan's admission. The delegates unanimously decided on making physical representation of standards for strict low middling, spotted middling and grey cotton. The Department will prepare and distribute unofficial boxes of these grades for examination and possible adoption.—Reuter's Special.

INQUEST IN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

DEATHS DUE TO ERROR OF JUDGMENT

LONDON, March 20.

At an inquest on Priestman and Pickering who were killed in an aeroplane accident near Folkestone, the leader of the flight of the three machines of which the deceased occupied one deposed that the signal had been given to turn because the bank of mist had been seen ahead. He supported the theory that Priestman flew into the mist and lost his way and being unable to see ground became confused and probably flew right into the ground. The Coroner commenting on the large number of Air Force deaths said that a great majority were due to errors of judgment in flying. A verdict of death from misadventure was recorded.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Madrid.—King Alfonso's convalescence is proceeding favourably and bulletins have been discontinued.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The Fund for the relief of sufferers in the recent mining accident now amounts to £32,000.—B.O.W.

LONDON, March 20.

At the Burrough Hall, London, Mr. Alan Prior (South Africa) won the Empire Billiards Championship defeating the representatives of England, Scotland and Wales in two-thousand up games.—Reuter's Special.

BIRTHDATE OF SHIVAJI.

WAS IT 19TH FEBRUARY, 1630 A. D.

(From A. Correspondent).
POONA, Mar. 19.

For the last two years Marathi newspapers and magazines have been replete with full and detailed discussions about the birthdate of Shivaji. Falgun vad 3, shak 1551, i.e. 19th February 1630, is the new birthdate which has been found in the contemporary records of Shivaji. The late R. B. K. N. Sane, Sirdar Mehendale, Messrs. Kelkar, Apté and a host of other researchers and admirers of Shivaji have pinned their faith to this date. A controversy arose from many points of view on this point and all the arguments for and against this date have been summarised in a volume published last year by Messrs. Apté and Divekar under the title "Shivacharitra Pradip". As far back as 1900 the late Mr. Vishwanath K. Rajwade, in his introduction to his volume No. IV examined all the dates which were given by various chroniclers as the birthdates of Shivaji. In the old Bakhars there are fourteen references (all of which have been tested and found incorrect) to the birthdate of Shivaji, and it gives one a very nice illustration in how many ways people can surmise one incident when they know nothing about it accurately. While doing so all of them, because they did not know the exact date, miss the real date. Rajwade tried in his own way to propose a tentatively reasonable date and the late Mr. B. G. Tilak improved upon it in his article in "Kesari" dated April 24, 1900. Neither of them was satisfied with the date alleged to have been traditionally handed down, nor with what they had proposed. In the concluding portion of the article Mr. Tilak said that there was a great jumble about the birth date and that he and Mr. Rajwade had tried to bring some order out of chaos but the true date could be had only out of some old contemporary records. There the matter was allowed to rest till some authentic document came to hand.

About 1907 or 1908 one Dayaji Rao Sarje Raje, a Deshmukh from Bhor State, handed over to Mr. Tilak a chronological table from his family records to make such use of it as he thought best. In 1908 Mr. Tilak was sent to jail, and so it was allowed to lie in Mr. Tilak's papers unread and unpublished. What part the Jedis had played in the founding of the Marathi Empire and how closely they were associated with both Shahaji and Shivaji can best be read in the volume published by Messrs. Apté and Divekar. This document which was published in the annals of the historical research association of Poona.

Later on, in the Tanjore library a Sanskrit chronology. This poet Purandhar by another researcher which supported the date of the month, and the year as given by Jedis chronology. This poet Purandhar by name describes himself as a poet at the Court of Shivaji. Evidently he must have got at Shivaji's Durbar the correct birthdate of Shivaji. The Jedis entry and this entry are curiously enough complementary. The details which the Jedis Chronology gives, this poet supplies. The two entries are further supported by a third contemporary record from Rajputana. This is an entry in an astrologer's book. He is Shivaji's contemporary, and while supporting this date he has given more details which were not to be found in Jedis and the poet's entry. That is how many people have a firm belief in the correctness of this date. Falgun Vad 3, shak 1551 which will be celebrated as the correct birthdate of Shivaji in some parts of Maharashtra on the 21st inst.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

REJOINDER OF U. S. TO ITALY'S REPLY.

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Rome.—The United States' Charge d'Affairs has handed the Foreign Minister a memorandum regarding the Italian reply to President Coolidge's proposals for the Naval Disarmament Conference. Dealing with the Italian declaration that limitation of her armaments might expose her to a grave risk, the memorandum expresses the opinion that the agreement for partial limitation of armaments cannot expose any Power to danger from any other Power not participating in the agreement, should one of the contracting parties be menaced by the naval programme of some nation not participating in agreement and concludes that the United States would particularly welcome the presence at the Conference of the nation with high ideals of Italy which associated herself with America in her efforts in cause of peace.—Reuter.

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A REJOINDER TO GANDHIJI

(Continued from page 6).
And these again are developing a new positivist mentality which will not tolerate—and still less obey—the gospel of a primitive vegetative existence, which Gandhiji so very much loves to preach. So all methods and remedies of national amelioration based on a deliberate rejection of these impregnable actualities, must be resolutely ruled out, as however picturesque they may look and however much they may appeal to our softer feelings, they can never be fully realised and can never endure.

ROOT CAUSE OF OUR ILLS.

When we turn again to Gandhiji's diagnosis of our present ills, in the light of these considerations, we find it hopelessly partial and mistaken. Here again he would learn nothing from the Marxian or other socialist principles for they are also inevitably infected with the curse of modernism. One should have thought such an intelligent thinker would profit at least to some extent by the masterly analysis of modern thinkers, based as it is on the new conditions that—for good or for evil—are rapidly pervading India. But not so Gandhiji. He therefore, takes his stand on a species of a parochial nationalism and burles his diatribes against Government which "has bled the masses" and "bribed the powerful". Such words easily appeal to our political feelings and serve to shut off all further argument. But have not all foreign Governments since the days of Adam bled the people and do not all Governments the world over, flourish with the co-operation of the rich and the powerful? In the midst of this unscientific and emotional disquisition, there is one thing he has correctly appraised—and that is that the present system of government is the best exponent of the modern civilisation. But then is not this Government only an instrument of the invasion and oppression planned and carried out by the Hydra-headed civilisation of modern times against our backward society and economies? And will it be possible to ward off this terrific onset—undoubtedly more economic than political—in its significance—except by raising the level of our life and society, industries and commerce, art and education to such a high pitch as can easily stand the impact of world forces?

ECONOMICS AND SWARAJ.

Thus the paramount necessity of internal social and economic reorganisation for ensuring our very existence is vividly brought home to our minds. And this process should again be supplemented by means of a political fight for wresting power from the hands of a foreign and irresponsible Government. But the demand of self-rule should not be confined to economic exploitation as even the Chinese though politically independent are subject to the same system of exploitation. As a many times greater than Gandhiji—Lokamanya Tilak—stated "Swaraj is our birthright" and does not require any argument to support it. For as we take strides in industrial and economic progress we shall even with still greater insistence challenge the rights of any foreigners to rule or guide us and shall demand the God-given right to express our highest aspirations and ideals through the Government of our country.

AGAINST A "BLIND WALL."

But Gandhiji wants not so much to break this Government as the system of which it is an expression. Now so far as the system cannots political subjection it should certainly be broken by divesting it of its foreign character. So far as it denotes economic exploitation it can only be reformed by means of internal reorganisation and by the adoption of Socialism—or perhaps Communism. But so far as the system connotes industrial and commercial progress and the complexity and diversity of social wants and recreations, Gandhiji has verily set himself against "a blind wall" which no efforts however Herculean and motives however saintly can hope to destroy.

JAPAN, CHINA AND TURKEY

If there be any who would doubt the validity of this reasoning, he has only to turn to the neighbouring Oriental countries which are being speedily recreated by the joint efforts of their peoples and Governments. Look at the two countries—Japan and Turkey—situated at the opposite ends of Asia, which have so far achieved real national freedom and international reputation. And who can doubt that the gospel of extreme modernism has not been applied through and through by both these rising nations of the East? Then turn to Persia and Afghanistan which are fast absorbing and using modern methods for their national uplift on all lines. And finally cast a glance at China, which is under our very nose conducting a most heroic struggle—not so much by means of arms as with the aid of the most up-to-date socialist methods advocated in the West. The leaders of Modern China do not look to the past but to the future for their inspiration. They are not steeped so much in the past lore of the country—as the reactionary Wu-Pei-Fu is—but in the science and learning and politics of England, and France and America. It is only such men that are steadily and patiently breaking the chains bound by foreigners on China's feet. And it is only when the best minds of India like those of China, Japan and Turkey, exert themselves together on these broad lines that the days of our salvation will draw nearer. But so long as reactionary philosophy and false economies dog our foot-steps on the political warpath, we will not be any nearer Swaraj which can never flourish on the foundations of intellectual bondage and mediæval hero-worship.

CALLOUS TREATMENT OF DECK PASSENGERS.

COTTON BALES REFERRED TO HUMAN BEINGS.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SHIP'S OFFICERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—We shall be highly obliged if you kindly insert the following in your highly esteemed and widely circulated paper.

We, the undersigned, deck passengers of the S.S. "Khandalla," beg to bring before the kind notice of the public at large that to-day, the 11th March 1927, we were mercilessly dealt with by the European Chief Officer of the S.S. "Khandalla" in Kilindi (Mombasa) harbour, ordering us, thoughtlessly and cruelly to vacate the Falka No. 1, giving preference to cotton bales to be loaded, which was occupied by us from the south.

We, in our long voyage, in spite of crowding, somehow managed to pass time, having roughly arranged our belongings here and there. We heard a rumour to the effect last night, but as it was unreasonable we could not believe until this morning at about 7 we actually received peremptory orders from the said Chief Officer to vacate.

We pleaded that there was no space to be found elsewhere as the deck above had been all crowded, and that we would vacate if arrangements were made for us elsewhere.

We received the unsympathetic reply: "Find space for yourselves but you must anyhow vacate."

We requested the Officer to call the Captain to the spot that he might see for himself personally our own plight, but he neither called him nor allowed us an opportunity to approach him.

We went on pleading to the said Officer: we said:

"We have our families with us; some have gone to the town (Mombasa), leaving wives and children here; some have left their luggage almost unpacked; and elsewhere there is all crowd, leaving no more space where all of us can be conveniently accommodated."

We could as well have pleaded before a lot of wood. The officer coldly heard and heedlessly went away, leaving strict orders to have the Falka forcibly vacated by native coolies in case passengers themselves did not.

TUG OF WAR.

There was about 4000 ft. of water at the time we began between native coolies and passengers, including, no doubt, women and children whose guardians had gone to the town. Many intervened and pleaded with the coolies that it was not good on their part to do this sort of work in return for wages. The cries, however, of women and children made some coolies hesitate and draw back. But the order was repeated often by the officers who were standing above, all the time laughing, and probably enjoying the scene.

During this pushing and dragging, which in a few minutes developed into almost a fight between native coolies and passengers the following men received injuries at the hands of the coolies who possessed iron-hooks: they bled and many received heavy beating.

The injured were:
Mancharam Ralchhod.
Noormohamed Ali Mohamad.
Jethalal Shamji.

These men who were hurt and others who received beating went to the steamer doctor for certificates but he refused. We want to know for whom this doctor is meant for Officers or passengers including deck passengers?

While the scene was going on some kind and ready-witted gentleman began to take photographs of the scene. When the Chief Officer came to know

that somehow the matter had reached the Captain himself he amended his orders by ordering the bales to be loaded, leaving the passengers inside.

Changes began working and bales poured in. There was no other alternative for passengers but to suffer bales to be piled over them. When at last the passengers did not remove at all and the whole drama was played to the end the bales were ordered to be removed to the Falka No. 4.

WANTED EXPLANATION.

We fail to understand why we were being dragged out of the place even though there was enough space for goods in the Falka No. 4. Probably the officer preferred the freight of the goods to human souls and valued the former more than the latter, or he wanted to impress upon us the force of his authority. We least questioned his authority, but we could not condemn his way of using it. We wanted, we expected human consideration. We are sure we were right. If he was going to be satisfied with goods why did he not inform the agents beforehand not to book passengers? Why should the Company publish big, beautiful, tempting advertisements in bold characters everywhere to attract passengers and then, once they are in! Passengers hoped they would receive some justice from the Captain after all. In view of the notices affixed on walls they expected this. But when some, who in the meanwhile slipped away, approached the Captain with the complaint he gave a wonderful reply, "We must take the cargo, you must vacate."

Will the company explain the meaning of the notices on the walls? Is this an insult to passengers or to the Company?

We think if our duty to notify the public hereby that they may not remain in the dark any longer as to the real state of affairs in the B. I. S. N. line. It is our turn to-day, it will be yours tomorrow; the same fate awaits all, a similar occasion presenting itself. We hereby appeal to the public not to sit quiet and unconcerned over the incident and implore editors and managers of papers to have editorials published on this matter so that the public may awake to the necessity of dwelling upon this matter and that sufficient pressure be brought on the Company.

We are aware that this state of things is all due to one fact that there is only one line at present plying steamers between India and Africa. It is now high time that other lines or best, Indian Companies, come forward in the field and begin plying steamers here so that such high-handedness of the authorities of steamers may be kept in due check in future and the pride of the Company, indifferent to deck passengers, eventually humbled.

We must remind the company and its authorities that it is on the Indian trade and on Indian passengers, and mostly, on deck passengers, that a very great part of the business of the Company depends whereas the treatment meted out is quite at variance with what even human considerations, apart from selfish ones, can least expect. We are, Yours, etc.

DECK PASSENGERS OF THE "S. S. KHANDALLA."

(The letter is signed by about 150 passengers.)

Kilindi (Mombasa) Harbour.
March 11.

UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, March 20.
Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has nominated Doctor Deshmukh as the Congress Candidate for the University by-election. Dr. Deshmukh is strongly supported in Poona, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara, Karnatak and Sind are solid. Mr. Nanal of Ratnagiri favours Doctor Deshmukh.

DR. DESHMUKH AND UNIVERSITY BY-ELECTION.

POONA, Mar. 19.
Dr. Deshmukh has been adopted as a Congress candidate by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing University By-election.—A. P.
The Assistant Traffic Officer, Mirpur Mathelo, N. W. Railway, wires under date March 19th:—
My wire of yesterday: The main line at Mirpur Mathelo was repaired at 20 hours and double line working was introduced between Daburki and Mirpur Mathelo at 20.15 to-day.—A. P.

tion will draw nearer. But so long as reactionary philosophy and false economies dog our foot-steps on the political warpath, we will not be any nearer Swaraj which can never flourish on the foundations of intellectual bondage and mediæval hero-worship.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY.

ARRIFF BOARD TO COMMENCE ENQUIRY AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, March 20.
The Tariff Board will commence to-morrow the public hearing of evidence in connection with the enquiry into the question of grant of protection to the match industry. The sitting is expected to last four days.—A. P.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN HUGONIN MURDER CASE

BANGALORE, March 19.
The district magistrate recorded the evidence of all the remaining five prosecution witnesses to-day in the Hugonin murder case. The first three more or less corroborated statements of the previous witnesses that the deceased was fond of the accused, but the latter never reciprocated his mother's affection. Mrs. Hugonin did not approve of her son's engagement. The last witness examined, a chemical expert, deposed having examined the gun and cartridges seized from the accused's box.

In reply to the magistrate the accused admitted that the gun and the cartridges were in his box. As regards the spent cartridge the accused said he once went to the veterinary hospital to shoot a mad dog but before he reached the place he heard that the dog had been killed. While returning home he shot at a bird. He took the spent cartridge and placed it along with an unexploded cartridge in the box. Hearing of arguments was postponed till Tuesday.—A. P.

KALIPARAJ CONFERENCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI PRESIDES.

(From Our Correspondent).
DOHAD, March 19.

A conference of aboriginal tribes of Vyara, Mandvi, Bardoli and other talukas of Navsari and Surat districts was held on the 16th instant in a big open area—in the village of Khanpur in Vyara Taluka under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. About 3,000 men and women of the various tribes of Choudhuri, Gamit, Dhodia and Vasavas had gathered together, mostly dressed in Khadi spun and woven by their own hands, or in the various ashrams or settlements made by Khadi workers in their midst.

The chief resolutions passed at the conference related to: (1) The expansion of hand-spinning and hand-weaving; (2) voluntary abstinence of liquor and toddy drink; (3) requesting H. H. the Gaekwar to re-enact the land law (now repealed) which prohibited the alienation of lands belonging to Kaliparajs except under the orders of the Subha, and the Legislative Council members in British India to work with a view to stop alienation of Kaliparajs' lands in Surat and other districts. The fourth resolution appointed a committee to be presided over by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel to tour in all Kaliparaj areas and to enquire after their economic and religious condition and to submit and publish a report thereof before the next year's conference. It is hoped that this committee will do very useful work and bring to light the various ways in which they are maltreated by money-lenders, liquor-sellers, forest and other departmental subordinates and other exploiters of the same type.

A novel feature of the conference was that several women volunteered to have their heavy foot and hand ornaments of tin and other cheap metals removed and a smith who was there removed, with the help of his tools, ornaments, of about 30 women, they promising never to put them on again.

IMPROVING ROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

S. I. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S SUGGESTIONS.

MADRAS, March 19.
Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce this evening, Dewan Bahadur Chattrbhujadas, Vice-President, while thanking the Government for the proposal to reduce import duty on motors and cycles, urged them to take the corollary step for the purpose of improving and extending road communications, by centralizing control and the policy of their maintenance and extension in the hands of a provincial road board on which all district boards and important public bodies should be adequately represented.

He was glad that the railway board had a reasonably extensive programme in regard to railway development in this Presidency, and desired that railways should reduce freights substantially so that India, like foreign countries, might enjoy cheap transport.

Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetty was re-elected President of the Chamber for the current year.—A. P.

GOLD THREAD WORKERS OF BOMBAY.

300 MEN ON STRIKE

Mr. Jhabvala, the President of the Gold Thread Workers' Union has communicated the following resolution to the Press:—

The Gold Thread Workers' Union has resolved to stop work entirely on and from the 20th instant as a result of the action of the Karbhedars who have been tyrannizing over the workers in various ways.

ANOMALOUS POSITION OF SWARAJISTS

NUMBER OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS REDUCED.

MADRAS, Mar. 19.
Discussion on what is described as an anomalous position of the Swaraj Party in the Madras Legislative Council was sought to be raised by a Justice on a token motion on the grant for legislative bodies. The Law Member pointed out that seating arrangements in the Council entirely were vested in the President and Government had no responsibility in the matter. He said the motion was out of order.

The President, in ruling the motion out of order, referred to one of the party leaders approaching him on the question and said that he had asked that leader to put the request in writing.

This confirms the report current in political circles that the Justices intend to raise the question whether the Swarajists are really acting as real Opposition. It is reported that if the Swarajists do not vote for the no-confidence motion, the Rajah of Panagal will move the President to allot to him the seat of the leader of the Opposition.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.
The Free Press of India reliably learns that the Swarajists have not come to any decision regarding the vote on Ministers' salaries.

TOKEN 'CUT' CARRIED.

The House next carried another token 'cut' to compel Government to restore the privilege of sending communication to

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 20.
Rome.—Particulars regarding the alleged military movements in the Balkans continue to be furnished in "Giornale d'Italia." A message from Tirana states that in consequence of alleged Jugo-Slavia preparations, the Albanian Government has begun to take defensive measures and a mountain of guns have been sent to the Northern frontier, where the authorities are preparing for a rapid concentration of large forces. Jugo-Slavian activities are said to be especially noticeable in Krusha District which is south of Diakovra where officers are deserting from Jugo-Slav forces and are crossing the frontier into Kossovo District and are urging the mountaineers to revolt and form guerilla bands.

Strongly worded statement appears in the official Fascist Party organ. It says that Fascist Italy regards that whole trouble as due to frantic agitation of a clique in Belgrade—clique in this sense that it includes Serbian Military Comandaria presided over by irresponsible megalomaniacs who are capable of doing any crime. Fascist Italy knows whence come help and counsel given to Belgrade. The statement reiterates Italy's policy on peace. It concludes: Italy won't take threats and blackmail lying down. Our slogan is to act in silence.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 20.
Belgrade.—It has semi-officially been declared that "Giornale d'Italia's" statements regarding the alleged preparations are pure fabrications from beginning to end. It is asserted that Jugo-Slavia is bent upon peaceful policy. It is suggested that reports have been disseminated with object of serving the hidden end.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, March 20.
Mr. Saklatwalla addressed an informal meeting of the All-India Congress Committee members this afternoon, urging the Congress to change its creed and take up the leadership of the Trade Union Movement. The meeting was of a private nature. It is understood that Mr. Saklatwalla told them he had no objection to khaddar, and in fact wanted India to be self-supporting in the matter of her requirements in cloth and food-stuff. But he had requested Mr. Gandhi, who he said was most influential with the masses, to become a Trade Union leader.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, March 20.
The "Pioneer" understands that instructions have been received in India for the despatch to England of families of the British soldiers who are now serving with the force sent from this country to Shanghai.—A. P.

BARISAL, March 20.
Sixty-three Hindus were arrested in the village called Lakhutia in Sadar Sub-Division yesterday, on the allegation of having attempted to pass a mosque with music. The arrested men were subsequently brought to Barisal Jail, where they were offered to be released on bail but they, however, refused to accept the offer. The date of hearing of the case against them has been fixed for April 2nd.—A. P.

NAGPUR, March 20.
A democratic party has been formed with the object of presenting a united opposition to the Government. The new party includes members from the existing Nationalist Party and Congress Party in the C. P. Council.—A. P.

Government post free. Government opposed the motion as originally the privilege was granted under a misapprehension. A suggestion was also made to Government to supply the members of the Council with service stamps.

Mr. Muthia Mudaliar moved another 'cut' to alter the hours of meeting from 11 to 5 to 2 to 8 at night. The motion was lost.

The whole demand was then put and passed.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

Before the House rose for the day, it carried by 51 to 31 votes a motion to reduce the number of Executive Councillors from four to two. Mr. Satyapuri originally moved a substantial 'cut' of Rs. 16,600, but it was during the discussion amended into a token motion. Only one Muslim and one depressed class speaker opposed it. The Ministers were neutral.

EUROPEAN VS. INDIAN.

Mr. Satyapuri also moved another 'cut' to discuss the difficulties arising out of the masterful European Secretaries placing impediments in the path of the Ministers. He admitted that Indian Secretaries were not better and said Indianisation was not equal to democratisation.

Mr. Kaleswarrao, supporting the motion, compared the position of the Ministers to that of the vernacular munsibis in schools who had to go to the headmaster to get a rebellious student cased.

The discussion will be resumed on Monday.—Free Press.

DWARKA EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Dwarka Education Society, an exhibition of fine arts such as:—Embroidery, Sewing, Braiding, Cookery, Colouring etc; made by the girls of the school, will be held in the holidays of "Holi" on 22-23-24 March, 1927, in honour of the 65th birth-day anniversary of H. H. The Maharaja Sahib, the enlightened ruler of Baroda. The exhibition will be open to all. All communications should be addressed to Gokaldas Bhimji Dave, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Dwarka.

INDIANS TO BE SEGREGATED

BREACH OF 1923 WHITE PAPER.

KENYA GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

ANOTHER "SCRAP OF PAPER."

The Kenya Government has, in contravention of the White Paper of 1923, now decided to segregate the Indians by restricting the sale of Township plots on Mombasa Island to Europeans. We publish below copy of the memorandum on the subject, prepared by the Young Men's Union of Mombasa:

It seems the Local Government with the consent of the Colonial Office is determined to revive segregation in Mombasa Township and the Indians of Kenya in general and of Mombasa in particular must fight against the introduction of segregation before it is too late. Every Indian must realise the importance of this question and must fully understand what harm the contemplated segregation will do to the Indian interests in this Colony. With a view to explain the present position as regards the proposed sale of residential plots restricting the sale to the Europeans only the following facts are given.

It is contemplated by the Government to reserve the area bounded by Salim Road South, Railway Line, Triton Road and Golf Course measuring about 160 acres for European residence only. Owing to the policy of segregation contemplated to be followed by the Government before 1923 few plots were sold by the Government in the said area in 1913 allowing any person without distinction of race or colour to buy the plots but with a condition that no Asian could reside or stay in the houses erected thereon except as domestic servants. Later on in 1916 and 1918 few more plots were sold restricting the sales to Europeans only. The total area allocated thereby is approximately 30 acres.

WHITE PAPER'S POLICY.

It must be borne in mind that at the time of all the said sales the Indian community shortly resented the unjust and arbitrary restrictions put on sales and carried on their fight against that invidious policy till July 1923 when the Imperial Government published the White Paper and while doing injustice to Indians on all the points at issue definitely abandoned segregation in townships without any qualifications. It was then considered by all competent persons that non-segregation in townships was the only point decided with equity and justice. Following is the text of non-segregation clause from the White Paper of July 1923.

"No. 7. The next matter for consideration is the segregation of Europeans and Asiatics. Following upon Prof. Simpson's report the policy of segregation was adopted in principle and it was proposed by Lord Milner to retain this policy both on sanitary and social grounds. In so far as commercial segregation is concerned it has already been generally agreed that this should be discontinued but with regard to residential segregation matters have been in suspense for some time and all sales of township plots have been held up pending a final decision on the question of principle involved. It is now the view of the competent medical authorities that as a sanitation measure the segregation of Europeans and Asiatics is not absolutely essential to the preservation of the health of the community; a rigid enforcement of sanitary police and building regulations without any racial discrimination by Colonial and Municipal authorities will suffice. It may well prove in practice that different races will be natural affinity keep together in separate quarters but to effect such separation by legislative enactments except on the strongest sanitary grounds would not be in the opinion of His Majesty's Government by justifiable, they have, therefore, decided that the policy of segregation between Europeans and Asiatics in townships must be abandoned."

While the Indian community in Kenya and in India strongly resented the injustice done to the right claims of Indians in White Paper everyone felt that at least segregation was abandoned for ever.

The Indians of Mombasa were surprised and disillusioned for the first time in April 1926 when the Government expressed its intention that the sale of 21 plots in Cliffe Avenue recommended by the District Committee shall be restricted to Europeans only. It was then generally felt that the deliberate breach of non-segregation policy was initiated to satisfy the demands of the local European community.

At the suggestion of the Indian members on the District Committee, the Committee agreed not to proceed with the sales three months ago in order to allow the community time to represent their case in proper quarters.

GOVERNOR GIVES NO REDRESS.

On 15th May 1926 a joint deputation of Indians and Arabs waited upon His Excellency, Sir Edward Grigg, who was then in Mombasa and submitted a memorandum representing to him how the proposed sale of plots was unjust, illegal and against the White Paper and requested His Excellency to do justice by abandoning the unjust restrictions on sales. In reply to the deputation His Excellency expressed an opinion that the case of the signatories was strong but refused to discuss the legal aspect of the subject. His Excellency was very sympathetic to the case of the signatories of the Memorandum. To explain why the restrictions on sales were imposed he read the following extract from the letter of the Commissioner of Lands, Nairobi to the Land Officer Mombasa: "The Secretary of State for the Colonies has now agreed that the sale of plots in the area bounded by Cliffe Avenue and Salim Road cannot legally be unrestricted but must be confined to Europeans only" and stated that the proposed restrictions were due to the legal decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Excellency promised to supply gist of correspondence passed between the Government and the Colonial Office and extend the time of sales in order to allow the signatories to put their case before the Colonial Office and extend the time of sales in order to allow the signatories to put their case before the Colonial Office and he also promised to represent the views of the signatories to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Not only that the gist of the correspondence was never supplied but the Colonial Secretary never supplied any information to the Secretary of the Indian Association in spite of various requests. In short, no definite ground on which the restrictions were based was ever disclosed by the Local Government to the Non-European communities and the representatives of the Non-European communities failed to understand what grounds they should meet by putting forward further memorandum. But it could be safely presumed from the extract of the letter of the Commissioner of Lands and particularly the words "has now agreed" that the Secretary of State for the Colonies sanctioned the restrictions after more than once representations were made by the Local Government to the Colonial Office and sanction was asked for.

LEGAL QUIBBLES.

Though the Local Government has not disclosed the reasons why the unjust policy was proposed to be followed it can be ascertained from the following extract from the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies given to Col. Wedgwood on 10th June 1926 that the restrictive covenants entered into with previous landholders is the only ground given on which the present policy is based. The following is the reply: "Lord Stanley:—I have been asked to reply. The information in the possession of my Rt. Hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies does not enable him to identify the particular plots referred to in the question but the facts are very probably as stated. It should be borne in mind that the transition from the policy of segregation to one of non-segregation involved some difficulty and it was pointed out by the Government concerned that in certain cases the land was legally subject to restrictive covenants entered into under the former system. After careful consideration it was decided that where it was not possible to waive such covenant without incurring legal proceedings entailing the probability of an injunction against the Government it would be necessary to retain the restrictions. The sales mentioned by the Hon. Member no doubt fall within this category."

But anyone who would care to read the terms of the leases made between the Government and the previous leaseholders and registered in Mombasa registry will find that no restrictive covenants are incorporated as regards unsold adjoining plots. These leases only contained covenants that the leased premises cannot be transferred to nor can be used by Non-European but do not contain one word about the adjoining unsold plots.

It is interesting to know that certain Japanese tenants were occupying one building in the said area since 1924 and the Government has now given notice to the landlord asking him to eject his Japanese tenants from the premises otherwise proceedings for forfeiture of the lease will be taken by the Government against the landlord. It is also remarkable that the application by the Japan Cotton Trading Company Ltd., a well-known Japanese firm to purchase a house in that area has been refused by the Government on the grounds of racial discrimination only.

EX-ENEMIES PREFERRED TO INDIANS.

From the minutes of the District Committee of February 1927 it could be seen that the Government has now definitely decided to enforce the restrictive covenants in the leases and also to restrict the future sales in that area to Europeans only. It should be noted that even now no grounds for

adoption of such policy have been disclosed and the Government even does not care to define the area within which such restrictions will be extended.

It must be borne in mind that the said area is the healthiest part of Mombasa Township. It should also be understood that under the proposed policy non-British Europeans including the ex-enemy aliens and others, will be given preference over British Indian subjects of His Majesty as regards the acquisition of property in a British Crown colony.

The Indian community must oppose the sale with all its strength and must move the Government of India to take up its case. It is not too late yet. The danger must be met in its inception otherwise it will be too strong to fight at a later date. It is hoped that this short memorandum of facts will awaken the Indian community to the danger ahead and will move the supporters of the Indian community in India and in England and the Government of India to take immediate necessary action.

INDIANS IN EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

(Continued from page 6).

Hindustani Association of Central Europe was begun it was not realised that his was only one of the shows, and that there were two other undertakings absolutely independent of Mr. John Hagenbeck, viz., Carl Hagenbeck's show in Hamburg-Stelling Zoological Gardens, and the other, the Circus Krone in Berlin. On our conversation with Mr. John Hagenbeck we learned that Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg was his brother, whose sons now have a hostile rival business. By reason of both bearing the same name, a great deal of misunderstanding has arisen, for last year the "Industrial Review for India", an Indian magazine published in Berlin at the time, protested against the exhibition of Indians in the Zoological Gardens in Hamburg. At that time the "Industrial Review for India" drew the attention of Indians to the fact that such exhibitions are limited to the peoples of India, Africa, and other subject races of the East, and that were Indians to exhibit Europeans in Indian Zoos in the same manner, there would be immediate diplomatic action by the respective Governments.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S AMAZING ATTITUDE.

The British Ambassador in Berlin is not a representative of the Indian people, but he sent a report to the Government of India defending the "Indian Show" held in Berlin last summer. Yet we wonder what he thinks of the action of the American Ambassador in Berlin who but a few weeks ago caused an entire section of a theatrical performance to be removed because American Press correspondents had considered the satirical jokes against America in it detrimental to American prestige. In a similar manner some years ago the Japanese Government forced the American Government to suppress a film in which the villain was a Japanese whose actions aroused anti-Japanese feeling. The film was suppressed, but it appeared a few months later with a new villain—an Indian. No protest came against the use of the Indian in such a vile role. But had the villain been an Englishman, diplomatic action would have followed.

A serious aspect of foreign rule is constituted not only by our absolute helplessness to defend our own people abroad, but by the terms of the contracts under which poor Indians are allowed to be exported from India by the British Government. We learned, for instance, that Mr. John Hagenbeck was required to deposit some Rs. 25,000 for the 100 Indians he brought out. The contracts he made were all individual with his group, but the payment of this Rs. 25,000 seems to us a clear proof that all such Indians leave the country not as "free artists" at all, as some employers have maintained, and we wonder if these contracts are not the same or similar, to the indentured Labour contracts against which we fought for years. We suggest that Indians force all contracts of Indians exported abroad to be laid before the public. This system of contract by which the employer must deposit this huge sum of money gives him a personal interest in exercising a strong control on the liberty and movements of the Indians brought out by him. Certainly such Indians cannot be classed with artists of other lands who leave their country to keep engagements, under contracts to be sure, but as free individuals to live and travel as they please.

From what we learned in our conversations with Mr. John Hagenbeck, the conditions and the contracts of the Indians under the Carl Hagenbeck firm demand an immediate investigation. Likewise of the Indians with the Circus Krone. This latter group, in any case, was under a collective contract, he said. Their conditions of living and of payment seemed to be very bad—so bad in fact that when Mr. John Hagenbeck ordered seats for his entire troupe to see the Circus Krone, the director sent a man who requested him to withdraw the order because he did not wish the two groups of Indians to meet. The idea seemed to be that the Circus Krone Indians would meet the Hagenbeck Indians, become disenchanted with their lot, and perhaps rebel.

INDIAN FIRM'S OREED.

But we learned further that the greatest offenders in this system are In-

dians themselves, and that an Indian firm in Madras furnishes Indians to foreign firms, and furnished them to the Circus Krone in Berlin. This firm, so far as we have been able to learn, makes individual contracts with each Indian, and then a collective contract with the foreign firm. It seems to pay something like Rs. 20-30 per month to each Indian, but it itself is paid something like Rs. 150 per month for each Indian furnished by it. The real nature of capitalist exploitation is clearly revealed in this instance as in the case of other Indian troupes abroad who live and work under most primitive conditions while their employers draw large incomes from their labour and live in fine apartments and villas. But we need not only attack European capitalists, however; we have only to turn our eyes to the mansions of Indian capitalists in Bombay and other cities, and then to the miserable dog-kennels in which the workers who earn their wealth for them, live.

Again we insist upon repeating that the Indians who are allowed to be exported for shows in Europe and the America are granted passports for five years, while Indian students who wish to proceed to Germany for their technical or other education, meet with the very greatest difficulty in securing passports at all, and even then, in some cases, are granted one for two years only. Indeed, some of our students now studying on the Continent have constant difficulty in having their passports renewed, and we have a case before us this month where a student could get the renewal for a year only, and this after much difficulty and worry. This method is a gun levelled at the heads of our students, for the British always keep up a spy system to ferret out the ideas and hopes of our men, and then give them trouble if they are not found to be sufficiently stupid or weak-minded or weak-willed.

As the British Government in India has issued a communique against the articles of Indian correspondents in Europe upon the "Indian Show", so do we herewith issue a communique against that communique. That Government says our reports were "highly coloured". We wish we could confine ourselves to saying that its reports are merely "highly coloured".

PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIANS.

For Indians to be shown in Europe as primitive, uncultured peoples is but another way of supporting the British argument that Indians are half barbarian and must live under the British yoke. For years there has been a consistent propaganda in Germany, emanating from organisations in England, warning Germans not to enter into direct trade relations with Indians because the latter are, they say, untrustworthy. To show our people in a primitive light in Europe but gives weight to such propaganda, and on the other hand Indians are embittered against Germany when in reality it is not any individual German or the Germans who are to blame, but England and ourselves.

The Indians who may be shown in "Indian Villages" in sections of European Zoological Gardens are at least poor and ignorant and the little money they get helps feed them later. But there is no such compulsion upon Indians who study in England. They go willingly and flaunt their degrading marks of slavery in the eyes of the world. The psychological and intellectual slavery of the English educated Indian is far more humiliating and degrading than the economic slavery of the poor Indian who comes to Europe to balance himself on a pole, to dance, or to swallow a sword for the amusement of an audience of pleasure-seekers. It is much more honourable to put out your hand and beg for money from an audience than it is to crawl on your belly before England and beg for a Government job. There is hope for the poor Indians who see Europe and European working conditions for the first time; there is no hope for the Indian who will help rule India for a foreign Power.

There is but one solution of our national problems, whether they be internal, social and economic, or external ones involving the protection of our people abroad. It is the way of freedom. Until we get that we can never expect to be regarded with any respect anywhere.

MR. MELLON'S MISCALCULATIONS.

PROTESTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Mar. 19.

The statement by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Mellon, on his Government's policy towards European war debts, in which he is reported to have said that "America's principal debtors are already receiving from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to America" is not in accordance with facts, and is strongly challenged in the British press. The "Times" City Editor says that Mr. Mellon's figures as reported indicate that Britain will receive £400,000 more this year than she will pay to the United States. "On the contrary, we are not receiving, and are not likely to receive more from all our European debtors than we have to pay to the United States". According to detailed figures from the financial year 1925-26, Britain paid to America £28,314,000 for interest and £4,953,000 in repayment of capital. In the same period

RIGHTS OF INDIAN WOMEN.

PLEA FOR A "LADIES' ASSEMBLY".

ATIYA BEGUM'S SCHEME FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT.

In the following article contributed to the "Moslem Chronicle", Atiya Begum succinctly analyses the position of Indian women and makes a powerful appeal to inaugurate a "Ladies' Assembly" to protect the rights of Indian women.

The awakening consciousness of self-respect, and the forces of self-protection have penetrated through the purdah. When a "Lady of Rank" appeals, through the papers, for protection of the public against the unspeakable horrors and tyrannies, to which an Indian Muslim woman is subjected, and which are beyond the confines of imagination, she now gets a patient hearing.

Coincident with the growth of national movements, the need for improving the crippled condition of the feminine world of India is most urgent and demand serious attention.

Islam is the only religion which has afforded more rights to the women than any other; it is the greatest social reformer, and the Muslim woman can be the happiest woman, if she is permitted to enjoy the privileges that are her birth-right. She has enjoyed all along the prestige and adoration in which she has held—which are immortalized in the Taj, Alhambra and other monuments.

It is maintained to-day that we are living in a "progressive age", but it is just the contrary. The modern Mussalman has created a "new religion" of his own, and under the guise of "made-up religious precepts", he indulges freely in criminal vices like "Muta", "Talaq", etc., to hide his own frailties and sins! "Muta" is a disgraceful contract of "temporary marriages." "Talaq" is a divorce when a man may say "I divorce you" three times—may be to the winds, and the fact is accomplished! But apart from these barbarous practices, at the very initial stage, the Mohammadans of India are "Not Muslims." A Muslim woman can neither be kept ignorant nor should be kept close in a living tomb called "Purdah." The origin of "Purdah" is to shield and protect the gentler sex from the immoral onslaughts of the pitiless world, and avoid the "soul degradation" of woman, to which for instance a European woman is subjected owing to the wrong conception of freedom and education that is given her, and the unheeded opportunities she creates for herself under the name of "Liberty."

"Purdah" stands for "soul elevation," and not for denying her all rights of humanity so that she withers away suffering tortuous pangs of privations and humiliations of all kinds.

So far as education is concerned, to begin with, we have no adequate institutions where any kind of "sound education" is given. The educational institutions in India are so faulty that to complete any form of education you are compelled to go to Europe. Full-fledged B.A.'s and M.A.'s are often incapable of rendering their thoughts in classical English. They know nothing of their own histories and traditions and know less of European cultures. The result is a tottering society of people, hybrid in manners and knowledge, being tossed hither and thither in chaotic confusion! A Muslim woman deprived of all rights is a shrivelled up creature with not the slightest flicker of light or hope to redeem her dark horizon.

SEX WAR THREATENING.

The education of an Indian woman should be based on cultural, traditional and industrial lines. She should not be made to pass the same examinations as the men, but be made capable for the natural place allotted to her that of creating her home "A Haven of Rest," and that of being the proud mother of "illustrious children." In the economic fitness of things, "Woman's Education" is the one grave problem that confronts us to-day. It is the only solution to all your political and national problems and

this country received from Germany in reparation payments £10,250,000 and from the allies £4,464,000. Thus we receive considerably less than one half of the amount we paid to America. In the financial year ending this month we shall have paid again more than £33,000,000 to America, and will have received from Germany and other European debtors a little more than £20,000,000. Further, it is important to note that before we received any regular reparation payments from Germany and before any of the allied war debts were settled, Great Britain paid upwards of £100,000,000 in respect of debts. All indications at present point to the fact that when all our debtors have settled our claims there will remain every year a substantial deficit on the sum annually to be paid by British to the United States.

The "Westminster Gazette" points out that the French debt payments are on account of an agreement which is not yet ratified and recalls that in the inter-Allied Debt Pact, Britain has laid it down that the aggregate payments which she actually receives from her Allies and Germany shall not exceed her total payment to America in any one accounting year.

"The Yorkshire Post" and other newspapers suggest that an authoritative reply to Mr. Mellon's miscalculation should be issued.—B. O. W.

aspirations, the only key towards the "Peace and Prosperity of Mankind."

The custom of holding "Conferences" and forming "Societies" has become a matter of form "meaningless" and void of gaining any practical or useful results. Resolutions by the dozens are passed to appear in print and not to be carried out.

From the highest sources downwards, all activities carried on in India are one-sided and unjust, i.e., men helping men, in all departments of life—women's rights and her high status are blissfully ignored, with the consequence that "Sex War," the most formidable of all wars, has crept into peace-loving India, and women have to fight for their rights and recognition. And it is such a pity!

There is an unseen undercurrent of the bitterest feelings of revolt and chagrin running right through, shaking the very foundations of society. The Princess "appealing for protection" is a significant sign of the times and should not be ignored. Supposing an Indian woman was wronged, there is no place where she can go for protection. Born of a heritage of "Retirement and Modesty," it is almost impossible for her to seek refuge under "Civil and Criminal Laws." The lot of a Princess is infinitely worse, she is invariably the victim of most atrocious injustices, humiliations and privations, and even any remedy is debarrd from her. The general outward policy of the British Government and Political Department is that of "Non-Interference," so to say, while really speaking the whole situation is essentially in their grip and controlled by them in such a way that the Ruling Chief and the Political Department are an intentional help to each other while the poor Ruling Princess—the first lady in the land, a Princess by birth, the mother of heirs to the "gadi"—is a mutilated victim of object vandalism at their hands.

COUNCIL OF LADIES.

With such a disorganized state of affairs I beg to submit, firstly to Your Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin, an earnest appeal for an organization to be established in New Delhi, "A Council of Ladies" which would shield and guide the destiny of the wretched women of India, and mark their career, by helping the most urgent need of the country. Secondly, I appeal to the members of the "Assembly" and "Council of State" to help us in our endeavours to regain our "Rights of Living" as human beings, and thus help themselves, their homes and the country.

By this natural readjustment and in the economic fitness of things many of your grave political, national and education problems will be automatically solved—which at the present moment are one-sided and endangering the very foundations of the structure which you are endeavouring to build. A "Council of Ladies" or "Ladies' Assembly," comprising of a few representative and capable women of India, Indian and English, should be established in Delhi, to commemorate the historic year of "New Delhi" in opening a way by which the Indian women may at once feel "a sense of protection," a feeling of satisfaction that here is a place where they can be heard, should an occasion arise. The object of this "Ladies' Body" at the present moment should be simply to act as a "Medium" between the aggrieved woman and the authorities concerned, to represent her "True Case" to the department concerned, with limited powers for action. The possibility of "moral progress" depends entirely on the rectification of this injustice, which is the most important element of "civilisation."

SIR ROBERT GILES.

FAREWELL FUNCTIONS AT RANGOON

RANGOON, March 19.

The Burma ministerial Officers' Association presented this afternoon a farewell address to Sir Robert Giles, their returning patron. Souvenirs of silver cigar box and a silver tray were given to Sir Robert and Lady Giles respectively. This function was followed by a similar one when members of the Council Office presented Sir Robert with one set of nicely bound volumes of the Legislative Council proceeding during his term of office, and photographs. Mr. De Ganigle, successor of Sir Robert as Patron of the Ministerial Officers' Association, an President of the Council presided on both the occasions.—A.P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 20.

A fresh western disturbance is advancing eastwards through Persia and the temperature is rapidly rising along the frontier and in Kashmir.

Weather has been dry except for a few falls of rain in upper Burma and Malabar. Only noteworthy amount was three quarters of inch at Cochin. Forecast.—An extension along the frontier and in Kashmir.—A.P.

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THE HABIBULLAH-HERTZOG AGREEMENT.

SINISTER ASPECTS OF EMIGRATION SCHEME

A VICTORY FOR S. AFRICA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 28.

So the long-awaited result of the Round Table Conference is out and both the Union and the Government are considering what is the real meaning of the Agreement. It is alright, as far as the India viewpoint is concerned, that the most obnoxious bill in form of the Asiatic Bill is "dead and gone." But to us, who are on the spot, the Agreement is not entirely satisfactory. The satisfactory points can be summed up as follows:

1. Withdrawal of the Asiatic Bill.
 2. Absence of the principle of segregation.
 3. Union Government's request for the Indian Agent in South Africa.
 4. Promise on part of the Union to improve trade conditions.
- The Indians in South Africa will certainly object to the following clauses which will hurt heavy hardships on the helpless heads of the poorer Indians:
1. Emigration Scheme.
 2. Clause regarding the entry of wives and children.
 3. Unjust offer of higher educational facilities with the Natives.
 4. Limitation of the sale of municipal land.
 5. Adherence to the principles underlying Wages Act and Industrial Conciliation Act.

That all these clauses will eventually lead to the encouragement of the emigration scheme and end in the minimum Indian population in the country is beyond doubt. Considering any way, the Agreement is in favour of South Africa who has won the battle of conflicting interests of both countries. When South Africa has kept her own policy, that is, the policy of reducing the Indian population, India has lost when we think over the immense benefit which South Africa reaps from India. The emigration scheme will induce the Indians to leave the shores of South Africa and will create such difficulties as never to enable the repatriated Indians to return to South Africa. To force the minor children to come with their mothers to this country will be an absolute impossibility for the poorer Indians who are not few but consist of a considerable number. There will be the fate of disappointment because they will have to lose the rights of their children for ever. Further, the absence of any provision for the non-operation of the Liquor Bill to the Indians will deprive about 5,000 Indians of their only livelihood and ultimately end in starvation inducing them to accept the emigration scheme. A rough estimate of the repatriated Indians in the country will be not less than a quarter in ten years' time.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Press all over South Africa have generally welcomed the Agreement. The "Natal Mercury," stigmatising as political "eye wash," the "Friend of Bloemfontein" fears that the Union Government has failed in its object to solve the Indian Problem as promised by them. While "Die Burger" claims it to be an experiment and "The Cape Times" pays a tribute to the statesmanship of General Hertzog, the out and out anti-Asiatic Mr. H. H. Kemp considers it to be a dual menace. On the whole the press is conciliatory and it is hoped that no difficulty will arise in its ratification by both Houses of South African Legislature.

AN HONOURABLE COMPROMISE

MR. ANDREWS APPROVES INDIAN AGREEMENT.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, interviewed concerning the announcement on the Indian question, stated that he regarded the agreement as a compromise honourable to both countries.

Everything would depend on the same spirit being continued in working out the agreement which was present when the agreement was formed between the two Governments.

There were many points for criticism but fundamental issues on both sides had been fairly met in a reasonable and general manner.

Above all, the attitude of approach to the whole question had been so modified in the course of the past year, owing to friendly visits on both sides of the Indian Ocean, that it now could well be hoped that the Indian question would never in the future assume such alarming proportions as it has assumed in the past.

The Indian community in the Union, through its official organ called the South African Indian Congress, would consider the whole situation involved in the new agreement on March 12 at Johannesburg at a conference which would be specially held for that purpose.

Mr. Andrews stated that though he could give no positive assurance, he personally anticipated that the approval which Mahatma Gandhi had given would carry much weight with the Congress during its discussion.

He himself hoped to be present at the conference and to proceed, after that, to Capetown in order to obtain full information with regard to details before finally leaving South Africa.

He expected to sail from Durban by the Karapara on April 11 next.—"Natal Advertiser."

MUST NATAL PAY?

MR. KEMP ON EDUCATION CLAUSES

Councillor H. H. Kemp, who formerly led a campaign in favour of "complete repatriation with compensation," when asked for his opinion of the Union-Indian Agreement, said he welcomed it as an interesting experiment.

"Natal and the Union, I would have the public remember," said Mr. Kemp in an interview, "have the Durban Town Council to thank for the suggestion that gave rise to the convening of the round-table conference. My resolution to that effect was adopted by only one vote; but the Union Government appears to have seen some virtue in it, for with the exception that the British Government was left out of it the conference was exactly what I proposed."

On two points Mr. Kemp is uneasy as to the possible effects of the agreement.

In the first place, as to education. As Mr. Kemp reads the document, the Union Government seeks to throw the onus of responsibility for the education of the Indians on the Province of Natal. "This policy is characteristically Nationalist," said he. "Natal must pay! Native education and the uplifting of the native are matters reserved to the Union Government; why not the Indian education and the uplifting of the Indian? Why should Natal carry the burden?"

HOUSING, TOO!

Again, it appears to Councillor Kemp that the Government desires to put upon the Durban Town Council—presumably one of the "minor local authorities"—referred to in the summary—the obligation of undertaking the housing of the poorer paid Indians in and around Durban. "Late in 1924, at an interview with the Minister of the Interior, had with the Durban Town Council in Committee, I portrayed to Dr. Malan," Mr. Kemp went on, "the horrible conditions under which the Indians in and around Durban were housed, and invited him to say that, as this was a national question, the Union Government and the Provincial Council should share the expenditure, somewhere in the region on £350,000, in fixing up the housing accommodation of the Indians in our midst. His reply was most chilly. 'It was a matter for Durban,' said he!"—"Natal Advertiser."

GOOD SERVICE DONE

THE "CAPE TIMES" COMMENT

Commenting on the Indian agreement, The Cape Times says: Looking back to this time last year it seems marvellous that any settlement at all has been found possible. A little more than a year ago there was a crisis that appeared incapable of peaceful resolution. A breach between the two nations and their Governments had all the stigma of inevitability. It was an ugly prospect because more was at stake than the friendship of two nations. An opposition between East and West was involved with significance, for the whole world, and the harmony of the British Empire was in peril with particular embarrassment for the British Government. All that has been avoided, thanks to the determination of both Governments that it should be avoided. The outstanding fact then about the agreement is that there is an agreement. In bringing this about the Union Government has done good service to South Africa, to the world and to the cause of the Empire. The friendship of India is a moral and material asset that South Africa will never regret possessing. She has shown the world that it is possible for East and West to meet and talk and understand, even when vital issues are concerned, and she has extricated the British Government and Throne from a highly awkward position.—"Natal Advertiser."

"DIE BURGER'S" VIEWS

"Die Burger" says the agreement with India is an experiment, the success of which will depend in a great measure upon the active co-operation of the two Govern-

ments concerned. If it fails, the Union Government is absolutely free to take such other steps as it may deem fit; but if the Indian Government is imbued with the same spirit as that displayed here by the Indian deputations, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed. "If that happens, as we expect it will," adds Die Burger, "we may say without hesitation that by this agreement South Africa has achieved more—in an infinitely more satisfactory manner—than could ever be achieved by the Asiatic Bill of 1925."—"Natal Advertiser."

TOWN COUNCIL'S ATTITUDE.

PROPOSAL TO PRESENT NATAL'S VIEWPOINT.

Councillor Kemp has given notice that he will move in the following terms at the next open meeting of the Town Council:

"That this Town Council of Durban, as the originator of the round table conference between the Governments of India and South Africa, in accordance with its resolution of the 5th July, 1925, notes generally with satisfaction the proposals now suggested for ratification by the Union and the Indian Parliaments on the basis of the draft agreement submitted as a modus vivendi.

"At the same time it desires to adopt the following resolutions, for submission to the Union Government:—

"(1) That Parliament shall observe and accept, only as an experiment, the proposed agreement for a period of not more than five years, and that, thereafter, the results be examined for such subsequent legislation as the electors of Parliament may determine.

"(2) That upon the lapse of the five years referred to above, the Union Legislature, under His Majesty the King shall in no way be fettered in the way of passing any such legislation in the interests of the good government of the Union of South Africa in the matter of the Indian question, and that this shall be expressly provided for.

"(3) That the draft agreement be amended to provide that whatever expenditure be incurred in giving effect thereto shall be an obligation payable entirely by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa and not by any provincial or minor local councils.

"(4) That in pursuance of the spirit of compromise arrived at between the respective Governments it shall be understood that the movements of Indians now domiciled within the Union of South Africa, shall not be restricted to Natal,

but that all Union, Provincial and other legislation restraining the entry of Indians into other parts of the Union of South Africa, equally with Natal, shall be removed."—"Natal Advertiser."

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

POONA'S LEAD IN ORGANISING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 16.

Distinguished patronage, four silver medals for essays, an intensive house to house campaign, a Director of Publicity, and Government sanction are the features of the Poona Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The spade work of the Society has been accomplished and, from the enthusiastic support which has so far been given by notable leaders in Poona and the local municipalities, the success of the Society is assured. The lead given by the military authorities in the Cantonment for detailed plans to be carried out in that area has been taken up by the Presidents of the Suburban and City areas, and Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jang Bahadur and Dr. R. K. Naidu are doing their utmost to stimulate the residents of their limits to action.

In order to broadcast the designs and intentions of the Society through the Press and in other ways as might be thought fit Mr. H. G. Franks has been requested to act as the Director of Publicity for the Society and he has already planned out his campaign of action. One method to be adopted is the ingenious one of holding an essay competition for which four silver medals will be awarded. The competition will be open to students in all the schools and colleges in Poona and essays can be submitted either in English or the vernacular. The competition will be divided into two classes, Class I for students over 16 years of age and Class II for students under 16 years of age. The essay for Class I will be "Why I should like my parents to be members of the Poona S.P.C.A.," and that for Class II "How I would like to help the Poona S.P.C.A." The competition has tentatively been arranged for June next.

The newly appointed Inspector of the Society will undergo a fortnight's training in Bombay with the Bombay Society and it is expected that he will commence work in Poona in about a month's time. The Inspector is a qualified veterinary graduate.



"Chronicle" Photos.
H. E. the Governor, giving away prizes to the boys of the David Sassoon Reformatory on Friday last.



There were sports and gymnastic feats on the occasion and His Excellency stressed their value for self-discipline.



"Chronicle" Photo.
This may be a crude folk-dance, but it was conspicuous in Bombay in various places during the Holy Week.

PLEA FOR IRRIGATION CANALS.

RESOLUTION IN RON TALUKA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 13.

The Ron Taluka Agricultural and Co-operative Conference was convened lately under the Presidentship of V. N. Jog, Esq., at Ron, District Dharwar.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee with his colleagues welcomed the President-elect. The President opened the Conference with a very impressive sympathetic and advisory speech laying great stress on reconstruction of villages and the necessity of such Conferences not only for the whole of the Taluka but even for a group of villages whereby he said that agricultural and co-operative knowledge filters down to the lowest man. Lectures were delivered by various experts non-official and official on several important subjects the more important of which were Central Banks and their relations with the rural societies, importance of agricultural non-credit societies and local deposits, the Co-operative Institute and its work, Agricultural Education, Improvement in cattle, Field embankments, Fodder Storage, etc.

All the subjects dealt with by the lecturers were critically discussed in a well-represented Subjects Committee, under the guidance of the President. The Resolutions recommended were passed in the open Conference with further discussions. A demonstration of improved implements of Agriculture was held.

The Judges of the Cattle Committee inspected the cattle assembled for the Show and recommended some of them for award of prizes which were given in medals by the President.

The President summarised the proceedings of the Conference with particular advice to the audience that every individual should bring into action as many of the important suggestions made as possible. Then and then alone he said that the objects of such conferences would be achieved.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions among others were passed by the Conference:—

This Conference resolves that the Karnataka Central Bank be requested to open a Branch at Ron to facilitate adequate and prompt finance to the co-operative societies in the Taluka and take steps to popularise the system of cheques.

This Conference resolves that the Government should be requested to start a Co-operative Land Mortgage in the Dharwar District at an early date.

This Conference recommends that the headquarters of the Ron Taluka Development Association be moved from Jakkil to Ron.

This Conference resolves that in view of the fact of Ron Taluka being always liable to drought, it should be pleased to open irrigation canals from the Mahabaleshwar River which is flowing in the north of the Taluka and to supply water for irrigation to the whole of the Taluka so as to assure one good crop to every land holder.

This Conference resolves that Government be pleased to open a model Farm in this Taluka.

This Conference resolves that the Director of Agriculture be requested to develop one village in the Taluka so as to make it into a model one of all the agricultural improvements advocated.

"THEOSOPHY IN LIGHT OF ISLAM."

Mr. Abdul Karim, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the South, who is making an extensive tour of India in order to present the universal teaching of Islam and bring about brotherly feelings between the Hindus and Muslims, delivered a lecture at the Temperance Hall, Amritsar on "Theosophy in the Light of Islam" on the evening of the 16th instant, with Mr. Datta Ram Kapur, in the chair.

The lecturer explained how the higher teaching of Islam was one with the higher teaching of other religions, and how it was really meant to spread peace on earth and goodwill between man and man. He freely quoted Quranic texts in support of all he said, and showed how the teaching of Theosophy in modern times was on all fours with the teaching of Islam.

Mr. Abdul Karim is next visiting Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Ajmer, Ahmedabad and Bombay.

SCOTLAND BEATS ENGLAND.

London, March 19.

At Edinburgh, in fine weather, 80,000 persons witnessed the International Rugby Match in which Scotland beat England by 21 points to 13, and thus won the Calcutta Cup.

The match was played at tremendous pace throughout. England attacked at the outset, but after five minutes a fine passing movement by Scotland resulted in Macpherson scoring a try. Five minutes later, Gibbs scored for England, Stanbury converting. Smith scored two more tries for Scotland, and Stark a penalty goal for England.

Thus, at half time, Scotland was leading by nine points to eight. Cathbeside, the English three-quarter, went off the field becoming lame. He returned, but was obliged to retire again. Waddell dropped the goal for Scotland and Dykes scored a try which Gibbs converted. Englishmen then made a well-sustained attack and Laird scored a try, Stark improving on it. In loose attack near the English Scott scored a try for Scotland, but no goal resulted from Drysdale's kick. Scotland thus won by 21 points to 13.—"Goster's Special."

COMPLAINT AGAINST TALUKDARS.

ALLEGATIONS OF 0

DHOLKA FARMERS' PETITION.

The following petition has been addressed by thousands of Talukdars peasants of Dholka Taluka to the Bombay Legislative Council:—

To The Legislative Council,
Bombay Presidency,
BOMBAY.

Whereas a resolution, to enquire into the grievances of the Kheduts and the people of the Talukdari villages, has been handed over to you by one of the members of the Council Mr. Amritlal Dalsabbhai Sheth (representing Ahmedabad district) for placing the same into the Council for consideration, and whereas we undergo great hardships on account of the said grievances, we directly want to bring the same to your notice for proper redress, we the undersigned the raiyat of the Talukdari villages of Dholka Taluka humbly beg to submit the following facts:—

1. The relations between the Talukdars and the raiyat living in the Talukdari villages are growing embittered day by day.
2. Most of the raiyats of these villages are illiterate, wanting in courage, poor and indebted. The Talukdars take undue advantage of this and want to keep them in servitude always. With this end in view they try their best to enroach upon their rights and want to keep them always under their thumb.

TENANTS AT WILL.

3. Since the formation of the villages and since generations, we have been cultivating the lands of these villages. We have kept the said soil fertile by incurring a deal of expenses for manure and erecting wells, and by the dint of our physical and mental labour. And even though we have been paying the assessment regularly, still the Talukdars deprive us of our lands.

4. When our proprietary, ancestral, residential and other houses fall down, and when they are being erected, or old ones to be repaired, we are restrained in so doing by the Talukdars by foul means viz: harassing us through their mischievous Pathans and Sawars and by aiming guns at us etc.

5. On account of such harassing attitude of the Talukdars towards us, we have been compelled to pass them reluctantly the deeds according to their sweet will, as we are incapable of resistance, and to be embarrassed conditions.

OPPRESSIVE TAXES.

6. They enforce Lagas on us and exact money as they like.

7. The Talukdars even do not pass the proper and full receipts even though they take money from us.

8. The revenue is being recovered and enhanced by projecting such means as they think.

9. Local Fund also is similarly collected. They pay less amount to Government and appropriate the margin.

10. It is a matter of surprise that though money is collected from us for Sadavrat, Gamat, and other Lagas and local funds, still not a pie is being contributed for Dharmashalas, tanks, wells etc. of public utility. Amidst such circumstances, we have to collect money for this purpose from amongst us.

11. The nuisance of the Bhawads is well known in our Taluka and is still greater. In order to harass us, the Talukdars get them inhabited and give them encouragement, and thus our crops are being spoiled.

12. Even though there be a descendant and heir of the last incumbent, still the possession of the property of the deceased is taken away by the Talukdar.

FORCED LABOUR.

13. We have not even sufficient words to give you the proper and correct description of the troubles of Yeth (enforced labour).

14. Where the Bhagvati system prevails the harassment is unimaginable; because we are not able to get even our own crops from our own fields even though we die of starvation. Under the circumstances, we have to borrow money to purchase corn for our maintenance at a very heavy interest.

15. It is a matter of regret that the Talukdars levy Vighoti from us even though it has been either suspended or remitted by Government, for famine years to them.

16. There are innumerable such other grievances, and it would take books and books to complete them.

17. On account of these grievances, we are much tired of the Talukdars, but where should we go without any shelter leaving our ancestral homes and native lands.

CLAIMS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

18. The Talukdars are British subjects and also we are. Our rights are co-extensive. Still the Talukdars disregard the civil and criminal courts and exercise abortive powers upon us.

19. In short, we submit that the Talukdars exercise autocratic powers upon us. We therefore request you to be so good as to take all the aforesaid grievances into kind consideration, so that we can live as human beings.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

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SUKKUR BARRAGE DREDGERS.

THEIR GUARANTEED OUTPUT

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following are the interpellations gone through in the closing session of the Bombay Legislative Council:

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad (Central Division): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken by them to carry out the resolution which they accepted in the last Council in connection with the restoration of mosques and tombs in their possession to the Mahomedans of the Ahmednagar District? (b) What mosques have been already restored? (c) What mosques have not been restored as yet and the reasons of the delay?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah: (a) It was decided to restore the following mosques at Ahmednagar to the Mahomedan community after making the necessary provisions for the office at present located therein.

(1) Mosque in the compound of the Collector's bungalow at Ahmednagar.

HARASSMENT OF MAHARS.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gaonkars of the villages of (i) Ralerass, (ii) Pangon, (iii) Pangri, (iv) Uple Dimala, (v) Ambegon and (vi) Surdi in the District of Sholapur have been acting in conspiracy to stop the Rayots and Shopkeepers of their respective villages from having any dealings with the Mahars of their villages and have assaulted the Mahars of their villages and have in some cases outraged the modesty of the Mahars women and have gone to the length of throwing filth in the water-courses used by the Mahars because the Mahars in these villages have in their efforts at self-improvement given up the carrying of the carcasses of dead animals; (b) what steps they propose to take to protect the Mahars from such tyranny?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotsen: The information is being obtained.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION, BOMBAY CITY, NORTH.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether there was any fall in the consumption of liquor in the area of Bombay City, North, during the year 1925-26? (b) If so, how much fall there was in the consumption of country liquor and how much of foreign liquor? (c) Whether there was any fall in the Excise revenue also? (d) If so, how much?

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) and (b). There was a decrease of 40,560 proof gallons in the sales of country spirit in Bombay City, North, in 1925-26 as compared with the sales in 1924-25. Under Foreign Liquor the sales showed an increase of 7,789 gallons under beer during 1925-26 but a decrease of 936 gallons under wines and spirits. (c) and (d). The total excise revenue in the Town and island of Bombay for 1925-26 was less than that of 1924-25 by about Rs. 22 1/4 lakhs. Figures for Bombay, North, are not separately available.

AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Rao Sahab D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What steps they have taken to introduce the Ayurvedic system of medicine in this Presidency. (b) Whether it is a fact that some Local Boards have introduced it in their Districts. (c) If so, which Local Boards have done so and how much grant is given by Government for these Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Investigation is already being made into the properties of indigenous drugs at the Parel Laboratory. The question of studying and recording the effect of these drugs in hospitals, in addition to experiments in the laboratory, has also been taken up. With a regard to the establishment of an Ayurvedic and Unani School or College, Government consider that as a School of Indian Medicine has recently been opened by the Government of Madras, it will be desirable to defer steps in this Presidency until experience has shown how far the experiment has been a success. If it is then decided to establish a similar institution in the Bombay Presidency the local Government will have the further advantage of being able to draw upon the Madras Presidency for trained teachers. The existing financial stringency also prevents the early establishment of such an institution. In the meanwhile, a proposal to grant scholarships to selected students for the study of Ayurvedic medicine is under consideration and enquiries are being made of the Government of the United Provinces whether they would be prepared to receive scholars from this Presidency at the Benares College if such scholarships are founded.

(b) and (c) So far as Government are aware, the District Local Boards, Satara East, Khandesh, West Khandesh and Kolaba have opened Ayurvedic dispensaries in their respective areas. Owing to financial stringency, a grant of Rs. 511 is being paid by Government to the Local Board Ayurvedic Dispensary at Vadaj in the Satara District only.

DR. PARANJPYE AT SANGLI

"AT HOME" BY THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Mar. 17. Mr. V. K. Mainkar, President, Sangli Municipality, gave an "At Home" to Dr. Paranjpye, in honour of his appointment to the India Council. The Chief Sahabs of Sangli, Miraj, Ramdurg and Ichalkaranji, Dr. V. N. Desai, Principal Bhate, Prof. Sapre, Sadasiya Aiyar and others of the Willingdon College, and the officers of the State were present. Mr. Mainkar proposing the toast said:—

XONKAN "LOG CABIN" TO WHITE HOUSE.

Politicians are generally said to be adepts in the arts of tergiversation and opportunism. Dr. Paranjpye's eminence in public life, however, is but another name for the triumph of the principles he has upheld in word and deed ever since he entered politics twenty-five years ago. He is not one of those who love to divorce profession from action, nor yet of those who, themselves blind to social wrongs, clamour for political rights. The respect that Dr. Paranjpye commands from the thinking section of Indian politicians is more than a triumph of character. It has been said of the American Presidents, Garfield and Lincoln, that they rose from the Log Cabin to the White House. It may be similarly said of Paranjpye that he has risen from a Konkani log Cabin to the White Hall. His appointment heralds the dawn of a new era in our country when it will be possible for the poorest citizen without official or aristocratic connections, to aspire to the highest office in the state, if only he combines character with intelligence. Dr. Paranjpye has not sought for office, office has sought him. Though he has nothing but contempt for the mere external marks of religiosity, he has blended in his life all that is best in East and West.

DR. PARANJPYE'S REPLY.

Dr. Paranjpye replying to the toast heartily thanked Mr. Mainkar and the Chief Sahabs. He believed there were opportunities of doing good to the country in his new position and in that sincere belief he had accepted the office in spite of the misgivings felt by some of his friends. The India office in their judgment was itself doomed to early death and it was no use accepting membership of such a moribund institution. He thought otherwise. On the eve of the appointment of a Statutory Royal Commission on Reforms there would be considerable scope for useful work in England. Time alone could decide whether he had "judged properly." This and would always be to represent the Indian point of view frankly and boldly.

ACCIDENT NEAR RY. LINE.

NEED FOR A SEARCHING ENQUIRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15. A serious accident involving the loss of life of one person and injury to four others took place yesterday on the Railway line about a furlong to the South of the Suburban Railway Station Kallai. Five workmen were engaged in excavating a well for reconstructing a culvert when the steep sides of the same suddenly came down burying all the five in the debris. Four were extricated, one of them with a wound in the thigh, said to have been caused by the spade of one of those engaged in the rescue work. Further rescue work was stopped as it was supposed that there were no others left. It was due to a churma woman who was working on the spot, who kept on insisting that one more man had to be accounted for that the work was resumed nearly two hours later and the fifth victim was found. Life was, of course, extinct.

From a bare narrative of the circumstances it is clear that the accident and the tragic results that followed could have been avoided, if ordinary precautions had been taken. A searching enquiry should be instituted and those found responsible for thus trifling with the lives of poor labourers ought to be taught a lesson.

KURLA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I remember to have read in your valued paper the answers given by the Minister to the various queries put by Srdar G. N. Majumdar in connection with the affairs of the Kurla Municipality. One of these answers related to the defamatory suit against 10 councillors by Mr. K. S. Bagrami and the interim injunction issued by the First Class Sub-Judge, Thana, preventing the Municipality from spending public funds after defence of these private suits, as prayed for by two of the rate-payers and the Minister declared that no reply could be given as the matter was "sub-judice." But it is very surprising the said Minister accepted and attended the congratulatory address arranged at Kurla on February 6, by four of the councillors of the said Municipality.

The state of affairs of the Municipality can very well be judged from the queries put and the answers given thereto. But the great wonder is that the public grievances still remain unredressed. Yours, etc., **A KURLITE.**

WORK AMONG THE DEPRESSED.

NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT IN MAWAL TALUKA.

The following summary of the Report of the General Secretary's tour in the Mawal Taluka Poona District to inspect the conditions of the Depressed Classes is interesting.

Of the total population of nearly 9 1/2 lacs of Hindus in Mawal, the depressed and untouchables number about 1 1/4 lac; giving 13 per cent. of the total Hindu population or one depressed class person out of every seven Hindus. Of the total number of depressed classes numbering about 122,167 there are Chambers—17,110, Bhangis 2,121, Mahars and Dheds 78,017, Mangs 24,919. Total 122,167.

The Poona District is divided into 11 Talukas and the number of villages contained is 1,005. The Mawal Taluka alone contains 142 villages. The depressed classes are spread over all the Taluka of Mawal, in the principal towns and cities at the rate of 80 per cent. of the population. Thus the depressed classes people live mostly in towns and cities and very few in the surrounding villages.

We found that there are Local Boards schools at each of the aforesaid three parganas, namely Kamsot, Vadgaon and Talegaon. There is no difficulty felt now by the depressed classes for admission into these public schools, excepting that in some schools, they are made to sit a little apart from the touchables. This distinction is slowly disappearing. The depressed class have got a commodious place, called the Mahar Chawli, situated in the midst of their own habitation and which place can be used for school purposes, being under their own control.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The general economic condition of the depressed classes is very low. Some of them, especially Mahars, have been serving as workmen on Railways as fitters in factories etc. Some of them cut dead animals as a right, skin them, divide the flesh among themselves and give the skins to Dhors for a small price, some of the latter have small home factories for tanning the skins. Some of the Mahars are compelled to work as village servants, doing service to Government Servants in lieu of the hereditary Vatsans of land held by them.

The depressed classes are everywhere still suffering from inconveniences caused in the matter of Water both for washing and drinking purposes. Very few of them are aware that Government have passed a resolution that they are entitled to use all public water taps, tanks, wells etc. in common with other classes. Their ignorance in general is great in this matter. A few of them are aware of the step taken by Government, but are unwilling to assert their privilege for fear of insulting the higher classes.

BERAR NOTES.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ELLICHPUR, March 17. The recent motor accident on the Ellichpur-Amraoti road, brings the question of the safety principle to a head in its relation to the recent growth of motoring in Berar. Accidents of the usual nature often happen everywhere when least expected. Those caused by mechanical defects, though some of these are often due to previous carelessness, happen in the ordinary course of things. The casualty list of the present accident includes one death, a number of passengers injured, and damage to both the Chevrolet passenger lorries. Its sequel is a case pending in the law court; and perhaps damage suits may follow though they are uncertain.

SHIMGA-AT GOKAK

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, March 19. For the last two or three days the boys and grown-up men were wandering from morning to evening and also at night; to steal logs of wood, grass, bamboos, and sign boards, etc. On Thursday, the 17th instant the goil Kamana with his wife Rati were burnt at midnight.

On Friday the 18th instant, boys—and grown-up men were wandering with crowding, in their hands—throwing at each other shouting anything nonsense. Some boys had taken vulgar parts in these days.

A BOHRA GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have some estimable young friends amongst the Dawoodi Bohra community, refined, enlightened and charming withal in spite of their shaving or trimming their beards and although I understand the Moslem religion does not specifically enjoin the wearing of beards, their High Priest, the Mullaji, interprets this act on their part as a grave offence against himself as he would have them wear shaggy, unhygienic and unbecoming beards. Some of these young gentlemen are betrothed to be married, but they must perforce postpone their marriages pending the sweet pleasure of the Mullaji who has banned their marriages until such time as they grow their beards again! Of course, it is open to these young betrothed couples to be married otherwise than with the Mullaji's consent as amongst them the father of the bridegroom can perform a legal and valid marriage in the presence of two wit-



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nesses, but as courtesy and custom demand that the Mullaji's consent should be obtained before solemnising a marriage they refrain from taking such an extreme measure. Which, Sir, is the greater evil—a clean-shaven face or the grave risk of young people going astray through the enforced deferment of their marriage and the wilful denial

of a respectable married life? If this letter should come to the notice of the Mullaji I trust he will set the matter right and remove this grave disability with the least possible delay in the interests of the young people concerned—Yours, etc. "A WELL-WISHER." Bombay, March 19.



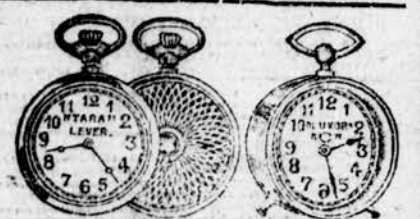
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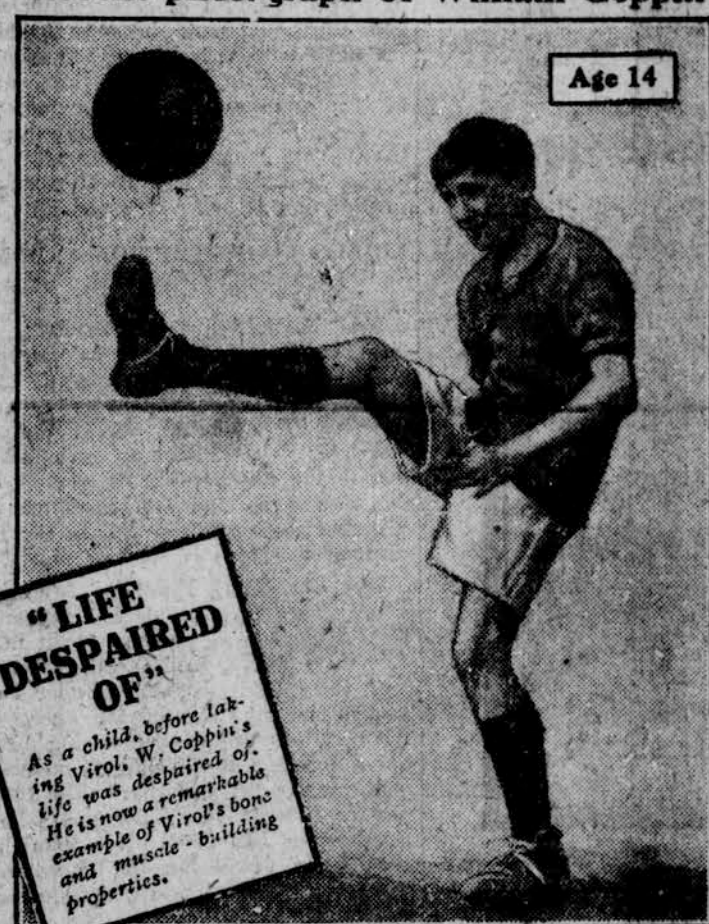
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